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35531—Ermine	Ermine Band.
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84521—Santa Lucia	Song
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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that as from 1st January, 1917, the Company's Office will be REMOVED to No. 4, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL (next to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation).

JOHN B. LANCASTER, Acting Local Manager.

Hongkong, 27th December 1916.



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CANTON SILK.

TRADE REPORT FOR 1916.

The year opened with an active demand from both Europe and America, and native dealers again advanced prices rapidly in view of an unsatisfied demand from Europe for medium sizes, whilst further substantial transactions in coarse sizes for America were concluded about the middle of January, thus effectively reducing supplies for the remainder of the season. The latter half of January marked a further advance, and the beginning of February saw the market practically cleared of stocks, the balance of coarse to be reeled between then and the new season being very small. Proposals in new season's silk were already being made about this time, prices showing little or no variation on those ruling. Values increased according to demand, and business was only checked early in February by China New Year intervening. About the middle of February the demand fell off, and did not revive until the end of the month, when it centred upon the new season's produce, and substantial settlements were concluded. March saw a steady market, which, however, towards the end of the month assumed a condition of lethargy, on news coming to hand of threatened strikes in America. These, however, having been averted, business for the U.S. soon resumed an active course.

The middle of April once again saw Kwang Tung Province embroiled in political unrest, this province having suddenly decided to declare independence, and to follow the lead of other Southern Provinces, and this happening practically brought commerce to a standstill, resulting in the retarding of contracts made for April-May shipments.

May found the opening of the 1916-1917 campaign in a peculiar position, with not a skein of old silk left, and new silk was unobtainable through business being suspended for the above stated reasons. Shipments of Raw Silk during April were infinitesimal. Practically the entire first crop was contracted for before it was delivered. The announcement in the Hongkong Government Gazette prohibiting the export of Raw and Waste Silk to France and America had the effect of bringing about a sharp drop in values in Canton and the producing districts. The end of May saw the prohibition ordinance relaxed and this, coupled with a considerable decline in exchange, resulted in a fair business being transacted.

June saw a steady business at advancing prices. The demand, however, subsided towards the end of the month, and about the beginning of July the troubled state of the country began to interfere with the forwarding of silk from the Filatures, and dealers experienced difficulty in forwarding money up country to finance the 4th crop. At the beginning of July the market was suspended owing to the political troubles, Canton itself being the centre of the scene of action. This state of affairs continued until practically the end of August, when local conditions resumed a more normal aspect, and a good demand from Lyons encouraging dealers to resume business.

The first half of September was, however, marked by a drop in sympathy with the Japanese market, but towards the end of the month a moderate business resulted for both Europe and America, which, during October, developed into an active business for the Continent, the demand, however, gradually dying down again towards the end of the month.

The beginning of November saw a revival in the shape of a good demand from America and an active business resulted notwithstanding the high rate of exchange ruling. On December a lull came over the market, and this has brought about a rapid drop in values. The news of Peace proposals by the Central European Powers seem to have been largely instrumental in paralyzing, for the time being, consuming centres. The appended figures speak for them selves:

Highest prices of various grades during 1916.

	May	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
1st	\$1,100	\$1,150	\$1,100	\$1,150	\$1,200	\$1,250	8,000
2nd	\$1,050	\$1,100	\$1,050	\$1,100	\$1,150	\$1,200	8,000
3rd	\$1,000	\$1,050	\$1,000	\$1,050	\$1,100	\$1,150	8,000
4th	\$950	\$1,000	\$950	\$1,000	\$1,050	\$1,100	8,000
5th	\$900	\$950	\$900	\$950	\$1,000	\$1,050	8,000
6th	\$850	\$900	\$850	\$900	\$950	\$1,000	8,000
7th	\$800	\$850	\$800	\$850	\$900	\$950	8,000
8th	\$750	\$800	\$750	\$800	\$850	\$900	8,000
9th	\$700	\$750	\$700	\$750	\$800	\$850	8,000
10th	\$650	\$700	\$650	\$700	\$750	\$800	8,000
11th	\$600	\$650	\$600	\$650	\$700	\$750	8,000
12th	\$550	\$600	\$550	\$600	\$650	\$700	8,000
13th	\$500	\$550	\$500	\$550	\$600	\$650	8,000
14th	\$450	\$500	\$450	\$500	\$550	\$600	8,000
15th	\$400	\$450	\$400	\$450	\$500	\$550	8,000
16th	\$350	\$400	\$350	\$400	\$450	\$500	8,000
17th	\$300	\$350	\$300	\$350	\$400	\$450	8,000
18th	\$250	\$300	\$250	\$300	\$350	\$400	8,000
19th	\$200	\$250	\$200	\$250	\$300	\$350	8,000
20th	\$150	\$200	\$150	\$200	\$250	\$300	8,000
21st	\$100	\$150	\$100	\$150	\$200	\$250	8,000
22nd	\$50	\$100	\$50	\$100	\$150	\$200	8,000
23rd	\$0	\$50	\$0	\$50	\$100	\$150	8,000
24th	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$50	\$100	8,000
25th	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$50	8,000
26th	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	8,000
27th	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	8,000
28th	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	8,000
29th	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	8,000
30th	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	8,000
31st	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	8,000

EXPORT FIGURES.

	Year 1916	Year 1915	Difference
TO EUROPE.	23,648 Bls.	33,543 Bls.	13,965 Bls.
TO AMERICA.	19,055 Bls.	26,881 Bls.	7,826 Bls.

A good demand existed during the year both for Europe and America.

	Year 1916	Year 1915	Difference
TO EUROPE.	14,473 Bls.	8,921 Bls.	5,552 Bls.
TO AMERICA.	13,704 Bls.	14,393 Bls.	689 Bls.

(Continued on foot of next column.)

TRADE OF HONGKONG.

A DULL TONE.

The following prices and statistics have been taken from the fortnightly price current and market report of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce.

OPIMUM.

The balance of stocks on December 28th was 380 chests of Patna 143 chests of Benares, 215 Malwa and 24 Persian and Turkish. During the interval ten chests of Benares and three of Malwa were exported to Shanghai, etc. In uncertainty Bengal opium the balance of stocks on December 28th totalled 98 chests of Patna and 145 chests of Benares. No opium was boiled by Government monopoly.

EXPORTS.

The Feather market is very quiet, and no business is reported. There is a small business passing in Gingey, but no business in Calcutta. The Cassia Oil trade is easier, but there is no business to report. There is nothing doing in Star Aniseed Oil and no change in the imitative condition of the trade in Star Aniseed and Ground Nuts. The Yunnan Tin trade is as dull as ever, and the same remark applies to Saigon Cassia, Gall Nuts, and Bristles.

IMPORTS.

The continuous and heavy decline in American Cotton resulted in the Cotton Yarn business being confined within very narrow limits, as dealers are holding fair bargains and deliveries are not likely to be on a very free scale at present. Prices have declined \$4 to \$5 per bale. Quotations are: No. 10s. at \$105/127. No. 12s. at \$115/126. No. 16s. at \$132/147. No. 20s. at \$135/168. Arrivals 15,000 bales. Sales 2,000 bales. Shipments 2,000 bales. Unsold stock 18,000 bales. Bargains 20,000 bales. As to Woollens, tailoring goods have recently been ordered, but there is practically nothing doing in staple woollens. There is still no market for Raw Cottons. Prices for Metal remain practically unchanged. Dealers are not buying, and there is little improvement to report. Prices at home and in America continue firm, with slight advances to report in most lines. The mills are becoming more and more engaged with domestic needs, and are now difficult to negotiate with regarding satisfactory deliveries. There is nothing doing in Yellow Metal, and no change to report in the stagnant trade in Petroleum Products. As to Coal, prices have advanced since the last report, but there are no sales to record. The Sugar market is dull and weak.

FLOUR.

In the American market, wheat has had a set-back on the recent peace talk, but this has not so far reacted on the cost of flour. In Australia, there is practically no surplus available for export, which is at present prohibited. Locally the stocks are about 200,000 sacks of all grades, a good portion of which is old crop cargo. The demand is exceedingly dull, and clearances small. Quotations: American Patent, \$4.00; American Cut 02, \$3.40; American Straight, \$3.35; Shanghai Flour, \$3 to \$3.05.

OFFICIAL NIGHTS.

The following table shows the Standard Time at which Official Night ends and begins during the month of January:—

Date.	Ends.	Begin.
Jan. 1st.	6.52 a.m.	6.02 p.m.
" 2nd.	6.52 "	6.03 "
" 3rd.	6.52 "	6.04 "
" 4th.	6.52 "	6.05 "
" 5th.	6.53 "	6.06 "
" 6th.	6.53 "	6.07 "
" 7th.	6.53 "	6.07 "
" 8th.	6.53 "	6.08 "
" 9th.	6.53 "	6.08 "
" 10th.	6.53 "	6.09 "
" 11th.	6.53 "	6.09 "
" 12th.	6.53 "	6.11 "
" 13th.	6.53 "	6.11 "
" 14th.	6.53 "	6.12 "
" 15th.	6.53 "	6.12 "
" 16th.	6.53 "	6.12 "
" 17th.	6.53 "	6.13 "
" 18th.	6.53 "	6.14 "
" 19th.	6.53 "	6.15 "
" 20th.	6.53 "	6.15 "
" 21st.	6.53 "	6.16 "
" 22nd.	6.53 "	6.16 "
" 23rd.	6.53 "	6.17 "
" 24th.	6.53 "	6.18 "
" 25th.	6.53 "	6.18 "
" 26th.	6.52 "	6.19 "
" 27th.	6.52 "	6.20 "
" 28th.	6.51 "	6.21 "
" 29th.	6.51 "	6.21 "
" 30th.	6.51 "	6.22 "
" 31st.	6.51 "	6.23 "

PIERRED COCOONS.

TO EUROPE.

Year 1916 6,059 Bls.

Year 1915 3,573 Bls.

Difference 2,526 Bls.

TO AMERICA.

Year 1916 677 Bls.

Year 1915 400 Bls.

Difference 277 Bls.

CASSIA AND MATTING.

The Cassia business this year has not been so good as last year, and the months of October, November and December, which, as a rule, are very busy in this commodity, have proved exceptionally quiet. There has been no shortage of the Bark, and the reduced export is solely due to lack of demand from Home; probably on account of high exchange and freights ruling. The Spring business compared favourably with that of last year.

As to Matting, there has been a slight increase in export, and this year's figure is roughly 100,000 Bolls as against 90,000, but all Straw has been more or less used up by now. Prices are about 30 per cent. higher than those in 1915, and the shortage of dyes is making itself felt.

FAR EASTERN MEN AND THE WAR.

Captain Herbert Norman Marriott, East Yorkshire Regiment, who was killed in action on Nov. 13th, was a member of the literary staff of the *Malay Mail* in Kuala Lumpur when war broke out. He went home, and was subsequently granted a commission in the East Yorkshires.

Second-Lieut. Alexander Roxburgh Murray, Highland Light Infantry, who has been killed, was born in 1897 at Chungking, West China. He was the son of Mr. James Murray, secretary of the National Bible Society of Scotland, and of Mrs. Murray, of Kelvinside, Glasgow.

Brigadier-General C. H. Davies, Indian army, who has just been gazetted a brigade commander, served with a Sikh battalion in the Boxer rebellion of 1900 and did good services in several other campaigns, including the present one. He was stationed at Hongkong for some time.

Lieutenant Gilbert William Hawkins, King's Royal Rifle Corps, killed on Nov. 13th in his 31st year, resided in Japan for some 12 years. At the outbreak of war he was manager of the Yokohama branch of the business of Samuel, Samuel & Co., Ltd., of which he was made a director. He went home soon after the outbreak of war, and was granted a commission in May, 1915.

Field-Marshal Lord Nicholson, G.C.B., has just been gazetted a Colonel Commandant of his old corps, the Royal Engineers. His military career began in the Afghan War and terminated for the present in the struggle between Russia and Japan, when he was attached to the Japanese army as Chief Military Attaché in Manchuria. He received from the Mikado the Japanese War medal and the Order of the Rising Sun.

Second-Lieutenant Leonard W. Clarke, East Lancashire Regiment, who was wounded on Nov. 13th and died the following day, aged 18, was the fourth son of the Rev. George and Mrs. Clarke, of the China Inland Mission. Born in China in 1898, he was educated at the China Inland Mission School at Chefoo, and subsequently took up business at Fainton. He was a good athlete and swimmer. After the war broke out he returned to England, and received a commission in the East Lancashire Regiment. More than 110 of the Chefoo School "old boys" have joined the colours, and Leonard Clarke is the 16th of these to give his life for his country. There are four others missing, and another was drowned in the *Lusitania*.

The late 2nd-Lieut. A. D. Bailey, killed in action on December 16th, was formerly employed by Messrs. David Sassoon & Co., Ltd., in London, Shanghai, Hankow and Hongkong. In Sept., 1914, he volunteered twice for war service, but as he wore glasses was rejected. This was in Shanghai. About the middle of 1915 he offered again in Hongkong, was accepted, and left the colony for Home in August of that year. A little later he was gazetted as second-lieutenant in the 8th Shorwood Leesters, Notts and Derby Regiment. He left for France in July last and enjoyed his experience during the months following. His later letters indicated movements which gradually brought him near to the great adventure. He mentioned that he was the first to offer for a special trench duty and it may be that this was his last form of service. He was commended more than once as a promising officer. He was engaged to be married to Miss Favre, of Geneva, whose family is well known in that city.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

PARADES, SCHOOL, ETC., 5.30 P.M.

Tuesday, January 2nd.—Maxim Gunners

(Central). January 3rd.—All Recruits

(Central). Band Practice, 6 p.m.

Thursday, January 4th.—Police School.

Staff Class to be attended by all members detailed in orders of December 29th-30th. (Headquarters Club, 5.30 p.m.)

Friday, January 5th.—Police School.

Class III. (Inspector Gerrard).

Whilst performing Vaccination Duties, the weekly Thursday parades of this unit are cancelled.

No. 1 PLATOON.

Will draw Rifles on Tuesday, January 2nd, between 5.15 and 6 p.m.

PATROL DUTIES.

No. 1 Section will take over the Central and West Point Patrols of Nos. 3 and 4 Companies on January 22nd and 23rd. No. 2 Section will similarly take over the Water Police Station Patrols on January 23rd.

RECRUITATION.

P.-c. 634 A. L. Panning is permitted to resign as from this date on leaving the Colony.

(Sgd.) F. C. JENKIN, D.S.P. (R.).

At a First Aid Examination held recently under the auspices of St. John Ambulance Association at the Tung Wah Hospital the following were successful:—

1st Certificate:—Au Hon-kwong, Cheng Ching-lam, Chong Chow-wo, Ho Ho-lung, Hung Wan-sang, Mak Sui-tung, Poon Hay-wo, Poon Say-wo, Pun Yung-sang, Tse Tak-yeo, Wong Kam-yang, Wong Toi-shun, and Wong Yau-kan.

2nd Certificate:—J. L. McPherson.

Medallion:—Seo To-chung. Dr. S. F. Lee was the Hon. Lecturer to the Class, and Dr. G. H. Thomas acted as Hon. Examiner.

SILK ON THE CONTRABAND LIST.

At a Council held at Buckingham Palace, on November 23rd, the King signed a Proclamation adding to and amending the contraband list. The following articles are now declared absolute contraband:—Silk in all forms and the manufacture thereof; silk cocoons; artificial silk and the manufacture thereof.

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

2 NEW HOUSES now Building in Central district. Ready for occupation on 1st February, 1917. For rent and other particulars apply to—

H. M. H. NEMAZEE,
1 Des Vœux Road.
[1451]

TO LET.

NO. 1, CANTON VILLAS, Kowloon.

A HOUSE in Kowloon Terrace.

Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.
[1324]

TO LET.

NO. 42, ELGIN STREET.

Apply to—
PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING.
[1325]

TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

FURNISHED, 3, Stewart Terrace.

Apply—

H. E. POLLOCK,
Princes' Buildings,
1219

TO LET.

FLATS in "EWO MESS," No. 8

SPORT.

CIVIL SERVICE & KOWLOON.

Played on the Civil Service Ground on Saturday and won easily by Kowloon. The feature of the match was the bowling of Braga. Scores:—

KOWLOON.		
J. V. Braga, c. Tachell, b. Hamilton	18	
B. O. Evans, b. Hamilton	33	
W. T. Elson, b. Hamilton	5	
W. H. Stapleton, b. Marley	38	
K. McLennan, run out	5	
J. H. Mead, b. Wittchell	20	
J. P. Robinson, b. Hamilton	1	
A. O. Brown, not out	19	
J. C. Fletcher, b. Bird	17	
E. J. Edwards and H. Overy did not bat.		

Extras.....13

Total.....169

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	R.	W.
Hamilton	13	44	4
Bird	7	40	1
Marley	6	37	1
Wittchell	4	34	1

CIVIL SERVICE.

R. C. Wittchell, l.b.v., b. Evans	14
E. W. Dawson, b. Braga	30
G. E. Marley, b. Braga	0
C. F. Mason, b. Braga	3
R. A. B. Ponsonby-Fane, c. McLennan, b. Braga	0
E. W. Hamilton, b. Evans	0
P. T. Lambie, b. Evans	6
R. E. O. Bird, b. Braga	0
C. J. Tachell, c. McLennan, b. Braga	0
C. Sara, not out	1
J. W. Franks, b. Braga	0
Extra	1

Total.....45

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	R.	W.
Braga	9	18	7
Evans	9	28	3

KOWLOON 2nd XI. v. R.G.A.

The match between Kowloon C. C. 2nd XI. and R. G. A. played at Kowloon on December 30th, resulted as follows:—

KOWLOON INNINGS.

Lt. Gray, c. Smith, Palmer	38
W. L. Weaver, b. Smith	15
H. S. Rouse, b. Palmer	10
C. J. Stapleton, c. Veal, Dix	17
O. Woodman, b. Palmer	0
A. E. Silkstone, b. Palmer	8
D. J. Mackenzie, not out	0
M. Jack, c. Veal, Dix	0
*Travers, c. Dix, Palmer	12
J. Ralston, c. Hartree, Dix	8
W. L. Handyside, b. Dix	4
Extra	9

Total.....123

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Smith	9	1	45	1
Palmer	12	5	56	5
Dix	5.2	—	19	4

R.G.A.

Cpl. Smith, b. Weaver	23
Bd. Dix, c. Woodman, Weaver	0
Bd. Galner, c. Mackenzie, Silkstone	0
Cpl. Lacey, c. Stapleton, Silkstone	0
M. G. Hartree, b. Weaver	0
Bd. Veal, b. Silkstone	20
Gnr. Palmer, b. Mackenzie	7
Gnr. Shaw, b. Silkstone	11
Gnr. Whiting, b. Rouse	4
Gnr. Lord, not out	13
Gnr. Page, b. Rouse	26
Extra	3

Total.....118

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Weaver	9	2	44	3
Silkstone	10.4	2	38	4
Rouse	6	—	17	2
Mackenzie	3	—	10	1

CHINESE R.C. v. THE NAVY.

This match was played at Happy Valley on Saturday, and resulted in an easy win for the C.R.C. Scoring ruled very low, and the Navy batsmen were unable to do anything with the bowling of Un Hew Fan, who came out with the exceedingly good analysis of six wickets for fourteen runs. Scores:—

C.R.C.

H. F. Un, b. Wild	28
Wei Lee Son, c. Godfrey, b. Pratt	0
S. K. Ng, c. Robinson, b. Wild	4
H. Ching, c. and b. Wild	0
P. K. Wong, b. Pratt	3
G. Lee, b. Wild	3
J. Jew, b. Pratt	11
A. Kew, run out	5
J. Wong, b. Pratt	6
Hung in Kwong, not out	13
G. T. Lam, c. Hall, b. Wild	0
Extra	5

Total.....83

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
P. O. Pratt	12	2	27	4
Asst. Payr. Wild	11.4	1	51	5

THE NAVY.

Asst. Payr. Robinson, b. Un	0
Lt. Hall, c. Lee, b. Un	0
Pte. Cooke, c. Ching, b. Un	7
Asst. Payr. Wild, c. Ching, b. Ng	0
C. P. O. Pratt, b. Un	0
P. O. Kinton, run out	2
P. O. Barclay, b. Ng	1
G. Ackrill, c. Lee, b. Ng	11
G. Pink, c. Wei, b. Un	0
H. Horne, b. Un	0
T. Godfrey, not out	2

Total.....36

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Ng See Kwong	7	1	22	3
Un Hew Fan	5	0	14	0

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

HONGKONG LEAGUE.

1st Division.

H.K.F.C. v. K.S.L.I.

The Club had their triumphant career in this league checked on Saturday, when they fell fairly easy victims to the Shropshires. The game throughout was fast and exciting, but on Saturday's play there was no doubt which was the superior team, the soldiers combining better and being much quicker on the ball than their opponents. So clever and "nippy" were the K.S.L.I. that the Club seemed quite slow and clumsy beside them, although they played quite a good game. Stalker was obviously off colour, but Robinson on the other wing did some fine work, as did also Chassels and McTavish at times. Walker was too well looked after ever to become very dangerous. The Club were handicapped at the beginning by a very strong sun, which caught them full in the face and lasted until the teams changed ends.

For a time after the kick-off, mid-field play followed. The first thrill came when Robinson made a rush for goal, but was stopped by Pritchards, who ran out to clear. Chassels gave Robinson another chance, but the ball was passed behind. Black gave his right wing yet another chance, and the ball was taken down to the soldiers' goal, where it caused them some anxiety before they finally got rid of it. The Club goal was now in danger, and the Shropshires appealed very confidently for a penalty for "hands," but the appeal was not allowed. Robinson then put in a very fine shot, which just missed the goal, and passed to Stalker, who was well up but could only manage to put it behind. Clayton robbed Chassels in the goal-mouth, while McTavish spoiled a good effort of his own by passing too straight. Then, at the other end, Peplow got in position and sent in a lovely shot from the left wing, which Goldenberg just managed to touch with his finger tip, but could not prevent going over his head into the net. Almost immediately afterwards the Shropshires went down again and Machin, getting his head to a fine pass from Braddock, scored one of the neatest goals seen at the Valley this season. Half-time arrived with the Shropshires leading by two goals.

After the interval, Chassels, who had gained applause for a good shot just before the first half terminated, got the Club going, but nothing important resulted. Then the K.S.L.I. forced a couple of corners, which, as usual, were not converted. They were cautioned, apparently for attempting a trip, and then Peplow put in a nice centre, which Machin had hard lines in not heading into the net. Black mis-kicked, and this let in Machin and Peplow again, with the result that Goldenberg was called upon to save a difficult shot. Throwing himself at the ball, he cleared in good style. A misunderstanding between Stewart and Goldenberg was nearly the cause of another goal, but the danger was averted. Robinson put in a nice one which hit the bar, and shortly afterwards Pritchards brought off a really fine save from a shot by Stewart. Good work by Morris sent the Shropshires away again, but the Club brought the ball back and for a time almost looked like equalising. Several of their players tried shots, but to no purpose. Braddock beat McCubbin and looked like scoring, but Black was watching his partner and saved the situation. There was no further scoring and the game ended in a win for the K.S.L.I. by two goals to one. This will make the Hongkong League a much more open affair, as hitherto the Club was the only team that had not been defeated. Referee—Mr. Davies. Teams:—

H.K.F.C.—Goldenberg; Black and McCubbin; Ralston, Stewart and Rodger; Braddock, Machin, Pritchard, Jones and Peplow.

2ND DIVISION.

83rd COY. R.G.A. v. KOWLOON.

When these teams arrived on the field they discovered that their jerseys were alike. The R.G.A., however, were playing on the Club ground and kindly obliged by changing it was rather a poor game. In the first half the soldiers spent quite a lot of time in front of their opponents' goal, but they were too slow, and muddled about with the ball until an opponent robbed them of it. Peace tried a good shot, but did not score, and then Kowloon shaped better and sent in a number of shots. Just before half-time Owens nearly opened the scoring by heading the ball in.

In the second half Turner gave his side the lead, with a shot that followed a scuffle round the goal, and for a long time it looked as if the soldiers would win by this solitary point. Shortly before time, however, Climo, by a good individual effort equalised. The game thus ended in a draw, each side claiming a goal. The soldiers played a man short. Referee, Mr. Jones.

R.G.A. PRACTICE MATCH.

"REDS" v. "WHITES."

In this match the Reds (who incidentally were not reds, having changed their shirts with the Kowloon team) scored an easy victory over the Whites by three goals to nil. The game was rather a poor one, the Whites, especially, allowing chance after chance to go begging, although, in justice to them, it must be admitted that they had a very fine goal-keeper against them in Garrod, who was one of the few who played up to his proper form.

FREE SCHOOL AND HOSPITAL AT CANTON.

GIFTS OF THE HON. MR. LAU CHU PAK.

Yesterday afternoon a memorial school and hospital were formally opened in the village of Ping Wu, in the Sanon district of Canton.

The buildings are the gifts of the Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak, of Hongkong, to his native village. The hospital is intended to perpetuate the memory of his late wife, who took a deep interest in the sick, and the free school is founded in compliment to his mother, who is still alive. Although in straitened circumstances the latter, by dint of hard work and self-sacrifice, succeeded in giving her son an English education, at Hongkong, by means of which, united to great natural ability, he has attained a leading position among the business men of the Colony.

The opening ceremony at both buildings was performed by the Civil Governor of Canton, Mr. Chu Ching Lan. The Military Governor of Canton was represented as well as a number of Chinese officials and the Magistrate of the district. The visitors from Hongkong included Sir Robert Ho Tung, Messrs. Ho Kom Tong, Lo Chung Shui, Sin Tak Fan, Ching King-yu, C. L. Chau, Ho Kwong, N. K. Lo, Po Leung, Ellis Kadoorie, A. S. Gubbay, W. Logan, and S. B. C. Ross.

In the course of an address, the Civil Governor eulogised the Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak for presenting such magnificent and useful gifts to his native village.

Addresses were read, also, from the Military Governor of Canton, the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce, and other institutions, all of which expressed their admiration of Mr. Lau Chu Pak's handsome gifts and the fine spirit which had prompted them.

A SEAMAN'S ARTICLES.

INTERESTING TEST CASE AT SHANGHAI.

In H.M.'s Police Court, Shanghai, on December 23rd, before Mr. G. W. King, a defendant named McVeigh was charged with being absent from the sailing vessel *Amey Turner*, from Vancouver, without leave.

The defendant urged that he was entitled to his discharge according to the terms of the articles, which contained the words "until December 20th, 1916, or the arrival at the final port of discharge, the final port of discharge to be Vancouver B.C."

Mr. E. W. Godfrey, for the owners, explained that the case was in the nature of a test, as all the crew had left the vessel claiming their discharge as from December 20th. He stated that the date clause was put in the articles in compliance with the Act as indicating the probable duration of the voyage, but claimed that the service of the crew was for the voyage and was not a time service.

His worship remarked that the agreement was badly worded and he had some doubt in his mind. The law required that some sufficient indication should be given to a seaman as to the nature of the engagement he was undertaking, and, with some doubt in his mind, he had come to the finding that there was such an indication in this case. He would have to find that the engagement was for the duration of the voyage and he would, therefore, have to enter a conviction. As this was a test case the sentence would be nominal and he would fine the defendant only a day's wages. The owners would, no doubt, consider whether they ought to insist on its infliction in the circumstances.

WEEK OF PRAYER.

United meetings on the basis of the programme of the Evangelical Alliance will be held at the City Hall, Hongkong, under the auspices of the Hongkong Christian Union, from January 1st to January 6th.

The programme of meetings and subjects is as follows:—

January 1st: Subject—"Praise and Confession"; Speaker, Rev. J. K. Macdonald.

January 2nd: Subject—"The Church Universal, Its Sanctity, Its Aspirations for Unity"; Speaker, The Bishop of Victoria.

January 3rd: Subject—"The Nations and the Present Crisis"; Speaker, Rev. H. E. Anderson.

January 4th: Subject—"Missions to Non-Christians"; Speaker, Rev. E. E. Bryant.

January 5th: Subject—"Family Life and the Training of the Young"; Speaker, Mr. A. H. Harris.

January 6th: Subject—"Christian Work in this Colony"; Speaker, Rev. H. Copley Moyle.

With the exception of the meeting on January 6th, which will be held at 12.30 p.m., all the meetings are timed for 7.30 p.m.

ENEMY INTERESTS IN HONGKONG.

LIQUIDATION OF BUSINESSES AND REGISTRATION OF TRADE-MARKS.

In the House of Commons recently Mr. Stewart asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether the liquidation of German firms in Hongkong has been in process for over two years; if so, what is the reason for this delay; and will the benefit of the continual rise in market prices eventually be given to the estates of the German firms interested; and (2) whether the registration of five trade-marks for one German firm and 60 trade-marks for another German firm was renewed by order of the Hongkong Government within the last three months; and, if so, what is the object of this procedure; and can His Majesty's Government give an assurance that the benefit to be derived from such registration will not accrue to German subjects.

Mr. Bonar Law—I have no information as to the number of marks renewed in Hongkong. The Governor has been instructed to place enemy-owned trade-marks under the control of the Government and to retain them under Government control till the end of the War. Meanwhile, these marks are being kept off the market, as, owing to local conditions, they cannot be sold in Hongkong as in other Colonies. Instructions were given to liquidate the enemy firms in Hongkong as rapidly as possible consistently with the interests of non-enemy creditors of the firms and of the state of the market. I have no reason to suppose that this is not being done, but I have asked the Governor to send me a report. The balance of the proceeds remaining after liquidation will be in the hands of the Government, and its ultimate disposal will not be settled till the conclusion of peace, and will presumably depend on the action taken by the enemy in regard to Allied private property in enemy countries.

CROWN COLONIES AND MILITARY SERVICE.

QUESTIONS IN THE COMMONS.

In the House of Commons on November 25th, Commander Wedgwood asked the Prime Minister whether arrangements would be made to render service in the Army compulsory on white British subjects of military age in India, Egypt, Ceylon, and the Crown Colonies.

Mr. Bonar Law, replied—There is no reason to think that the adoption of this suggestion would add any appreciable number of men to the Army, and my right hon. friend is therefore not prepared to recommend the necessary legislation to the House.

Replying to Colonel Yate, Mr. Bonar Law said compulsory service as applied to British subjects had been in operation in two of the Crown Colonies.

MIRACULOUS ESCAPE OF SHANGHAI AVIATOR.

A FALL OF EIGHT THOUSAND FEET.

Letters are to hand (says the *N.C. Daily News*) telling of the miraculous escape from death of Flight Lieut. Ronald Wallace, son of Mr. Gavin Wallace, Superintendent Engineer of the China Merchants' S.N. Co. Lieut. Wallace fell about 8,000 ft. in his aeroplane, but the machine righting itself a short distance from the ground thus saved his life, though he received injuries which will take some time to cure.

Lieut. Wallace in his letters from Princess Christian's Hospital for Officers says:—

"Five of us were on patrol at 8,000 ft. on November 2nd, at about 3.30 or so, and we were being 'Archie'd' pretty heavily when, suddenly, bang! and my machine started falling anyhow for a few thousand feet. Then it more or less righted itself for a bit, then went off again, tumbling about, then straightened up again and when within 500 ft. of the ground it started spinning again anyhow. I had given up all hope, but when within 10 ft. more or less, it righted itself. I was so dizzy that I did not know where I was and I hit the ground travelling at least at 160 miles per hour. Consequently the whole machine simply folded up with me in it, just in our lines, my back and legs giving me. My big flying boots were ripped to pieces and the place my legs were resting on was smashed to matchwood and my chin was pouring with blood. However, some Canadian Tommies got me pulled out very quickly and we were only 100 yds. from the advanced dressing station. They could not do much, but tied me up a bit and sent me in a Ford ambulance to a big clearing station a long way off, and these roads gave me absolute— for about three hours. Well, this place had sisters and I was there two nights, when we were put in a train at 11 p.m. and left at 2 o'clock the next morning. This was the base hospital at Camiers, near Etaples. Was there three or four nights and then put into another train for Calais and crossed the Channel in the *Cambrin*, an old Irish mail boat, in 14 hours. It was a fairly good crossing."

"Then we took train to Charing Cross and we had flowers and all sorts of things thrown into the ambulance and here I am! I can't move off my back for another three weeks at least, but everything is O.K. and it is only a question of time. They feed us like fighting cocks here—pheasants last night and champagne—but I am not allowed to drink anything but squash."

In a later letter Lieut. Wallace states that as a result of an X-ray examination it had been learnt that some bones in his spine were broken, and would take a long time to mend. He continues:—"I believe it would not have taken much more to put my spine in two, so I have been fairly lucky."

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

ESTABLISHED 1850.

TELEPHONES 1741 AND 1742.

SPORTS DEPARTMENT.

SOLE AGENTS FOR SPALDING'S ATHLETIC GEAR.

GOLF CLUBS

RIGHT AND LEFT HANDED

INCLUDING

FAMOUS

SPALDING'S "GOLD MEDAL" CLUBS.

FROM \$4.75 EACH.

CANN AND TAYLOR'S

"AUTOGRAPH" CLUBS,

ALL MODELS \$3.50 EACH.

GOLF BALLS. CAPTIVE GOLF SETS.

RUBBER TEES. BALL CLEANERS. ETC.

TENNIS RACKETS.

SLAZINGER'S

"LAMBERT CHAMBERS," "IZ,"

"DOHERTY,"

SPALDING'S "GOLD MEDAL"

TOURNAMENT, VANTAGE.

TENNIS BALLS. TENNIS POSTS. NETS. COURT MARKERS. CENTRE GUIDES. TAPES.

ALL THESE GOODS ARE OF BRITISH MANUFACTURE.

ISHERWOOD CIGARETTES.

HAND-MADE IN CAIRO.

No. 3, Large Size

"First Quality,"

\$4.50 per tin

of 100 or \$2.30

per tin of 50

Duty Paid.

The most

popular

Egyptian.

Finest and

Choicest

Egyptian

Cigarette.

Stands foremost

in the opinion

of all

Connoisseurs.

Obtainable at:

HONGKONG CIGAR STORE.

GRECO-EGYPTIAN TOBACCO STORE.

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN TOBACCO STORE.

KELLY & WAH, LTD.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

A. S. WATSON & Co.

[1904-1]

Wm. Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 346

A SPLENDID VARIETY

OF

LADIES' SEMI-EVENING

AND

EVENING FOOTWEAR

NOTE:—ELEGANT BUCKLES TO SUIT ALL STYLES.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

MY Firm hitherto carried on as JOHN MANNERS has This Day been formed into a limited company under the style of MANNERS & BACKHOUSE, LTD.
JOHN MANNERS.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1917.

NOTICE.

WE HAVE This Day taken over the Firm of JOHN MANNERS, which will be carried on under the style of MANNERS & BACKHOUSE, LTD.
Directors (JOHN MANNERS, JAMES H. BACKHOUSE.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1917.

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that Mr. GEORGE PHILIP LAMMEET has been admitted a Partner in this Firm, the Business of which will henceforth be carried on at the same address under the style of WORCESTER & LAMMEET.
W. G. WORCESTER & Co.
6, Des Voeux Road,
Hongkong, 1st January, 1916.

THE SEATTLE-VLADIVOSTOK LINE OF STEAMERS.

Messrs. FRANK WATSON & Co., Ltd.,
Seattle, Washington.

FROM date the Undersigned will Act as MANAGING AGENTS in the East for Messrs. FRANK WATSON & Co.'s SEATTLE-VLADIVOSTOK LINE OF STEAMERS.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
Tel. No. 215, sub. ex. 10.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1917.

KONINKLIJKE PAKETVAART
MAATSCHAPPY
OF BATAVIA, JAVA.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"VAN WAERWYCK"
having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or exposed Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.
Goods not cleared by the 5th Jan., 1917, will be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard and Douglas on the 5th Jan., 1917, at 10 A.M.
Claims against the Steamer must be presented in writing within 19 days after arrival of Steamer, otherwise they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undesignated in any case whatever.
Bills of lading will be countersigned by J.A.V.A. CHINA-JAPAN LINE, Agents.
Hongkong, 30th December, 1916.

NOTICE.

"GLEN" LINE (McGREGOR, GOW & CO.), LTD.
CERTAIN Cargo or M.S. "GLEN" KUM SANG, having arrived here per S.S. "KUM SANG," Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS will attend at the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns, Kowloon, on WEDNESDAY, 3rd January, at 10 A.M., to survey all damaged packages.
Consignees of cargo arrived are requested to have representatives present.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents.
"GLEN" LINE (McGREGOR, GOW & Co.), Ltd.,
Hongkong, 29th December, 1916. 1513

FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

NEW YEAR HOLIDAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all FIRE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of Public Business on MONDAY, the 1st January, 1917.
By Order,
A. R. LOWE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 29th December, 1916. 1511

MARINE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

NEW YEAR HOLIDAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all MARINE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of Public Business on MONDAY, the 1st January, 1917.
By Order,
A. R. LOWE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 29th December, 1916. 1512

G. R.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 8th day of January, 1917, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, by Order of His Excellency the GOVERNOR, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Kennedy Road, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the KING, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

Lot No.	Area (Approximate)	Area (Actual)	Area (Total)	Area (Total)
1	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
2	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
3	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
4	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
5	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
6	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
7	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
8	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
9	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
10	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
11	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
12	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
13	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
14	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
15	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
16	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
17	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
18	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
19	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
20	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
21	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
22	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
23	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
24	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
25	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
26	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
27	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
28	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
29	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
30	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
31	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
32	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
33	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
34	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
35	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
36	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
37	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
38	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
39	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
40	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
41	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
42	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
43	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
44	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
45	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
46	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
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67	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
68	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
69	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
70	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
71	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
72	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
73	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
74	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
76	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
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78	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
79	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
80	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
81	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
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85	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
86	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
87	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
88	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
89	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
90	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
91	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
92	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
93	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
94	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
95	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
96	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
97	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
98	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
99	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
100	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

INTIMATIONS

THE CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

6% FIRST MORTGAGE DEBENTURES (KAILAN BONDS).

PAYMENT OF THE HALF-YEARLY INTEREST.

INTEREST due on 1st January, 1917, will be made in presentation of Coupon No. 9 at any of the undermentioned Banks, viz.:

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hongkong, Canton, Hankow, Peking, and other ports.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA, Hongkong, Canton, Hankow, Peking, and other ports.

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK, Tientsin and Hongkong.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE, Tientsin and Hongkong.

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, Ltd., Tientsin and Hongkong.

HANKOW BELGIAN PORT, Ltd., Tientsin and Hongkong.

The Interest less Income Tax at 5% in the 2 will be—

On £200 BONDS, s. d.
Per Coupon (Gross) 12. 0
Less Tax at 5% in the 2 3. 0

Net amount payable 9. 0

On £200 BONDS, s. d.
Per Coupon (Gross) 3. 0
Less Tax at 5% in the 2 15. 0

Net amount payable 22. 5. 0

On £200 BONDS, s. d.
Per Coupon (Gross) 15. 0
Less Tax at 5% in the 2 3. 15. 0

Net amount payable 21. 15. 0

Payment will be made in Tientsin at the Demand

By Order of the Company, No. 9, Austin Friars, London, E.C., and General Manager, (1916)

THE CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

SIX PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE DEBENTURES (KAILAN BONDS).

FOURTH DRAWING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in conformity with the conditions endorsed upon the Debentures, the undermentioned numbers of Debentures of the total value of £24,000 were drawn on the Second day of November, 1916, at the presence of the Company, No. 9, Austin Friars, in the City of London, in the presence of Mr. WATSON FITZMAURICE TURNER, Secretary of the Company, and Mr. JAMES WILLIAM PETER JARVIS, of 7/8, Great Winchester Street, London, E.C., Notary Public.

The said Debentures will be paid off at par on the 30th December, 1916, at either of the following places:

In London:—At the Transfer Office of the Company, No. 6, London Wall Buildings, E.C.;

In China:—At the General Offices of the Company, Tientsin.

5 BONDS OF £500 EACH, NUMBERED:

21 110 126 140 263

70 BONDS OF £100 EACH, NUMBERED:

317 343 352 407 430 443

504 539 562 674 682 695

718 743 749 786 934 977

1036 1044 1163 1164 1233 1287

1530 1573 1586 1758 1763 1875

1880 2013 2082 2116 2144 2187

2288 2305 2401 2512 2622 2634

2874 2909 2921 2932 2948 3022

3040 3089 3135 3137 3143 3185

3201 3222 3215 3233 3214 3268

3404 3404 3504 3506 3507 3600

3617 3629 3708 3743

725 BONDS OF £20 EACH, NUMBERED:

3795 3943 4096 4189 4192 4240

4270 4334 4378 4439 4442 4500

4623 4631 4636 4680 4683 4740

5077 5214 5232 5292 5293 5340

5355 5359 5414 5493 5536 5528

5575 5607 5610 5649 5689 5683

6030 6221 6228 6250 6273 6348

6366 6385 6383 6452 6500 6514

6523 6580 6591 6606 6614 6636

6644 6744 6801 6870 6902 6908

6926 6986 7071 7079 7115 7149

7255 7321 7409 7434 7450 7711

7723 7807 7871 8000 8016 8205

8230 8253 8316 8374 8430 8446

8573 8631 8685 8751 8768 8840

8854 8924 8951 9018 9090 9202

9077 9153 9152 9184 9190 9202

9252 9450 9535 9603 9754 9755

9840 9893 10018 10118 10182 10251

10357 10443 10474 10513 10521 10542

10655 10735 10871 10894 10948 10983

11031 11034 11067 11093 11110 11332

11357 11418 11452 11478 11512 11530

11558 11556 11568 11617 11630 11748

11768 11807 11820 11841 11845 11869

11914 11980 12020 12042 12151 12183

12217 12241 12300 12327 12358 12315

12374 12799 12834 12922 12997 13010

13169 13275 13411 13432 13440 13448

13527 13575 13587 13638 13741 13756

13815 13843 13830 13890 13998 14036

14077 14223 14243 14291 14377 14396

14402 14437 14440 14573 14628 14633

14645 14678 14721 14895 14942 15073

15082 15169 15376 15398 15388 15442

15445 15514 15638 15685 15732 15737

15828 15894 16011 16027 16041 16172

16307 16311 16382 16468 16590 16913

16986 16867 16869 16893 16988 16840

THE WAR.

GERMANY'S PEACE NOTE: ALLIES' JOINT REPLY.

NO PEACE OFFER, BUT A MANOEUVRE.

LORD CURZON ON THE SITUATION.

BRITISH AIR MINISTRY TO BE FORMED.

Franco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

SOUND THRASHING IN THE SPRING.

WHAT THE GERMANS MAY EXPECT.

LONDON, December 30th.

The papers warmly praise General Sir Douglas Haig's matter-of-fact statement, in contrast with General von Hindenburg's vague generalities. They express the opinion that nothing but aberration of the strategic sense of the new War Cabinet will save the Germans from a sound thrashing in the Spring. They regard the despatch as an ample explanation of the origin of the German peace fever.

FRENCH FRONT.

A QUIET DAY.

PARIS, December 30th.

A communiqué says.—The day has been quiet, with the exception of some artillery fire on both banks of the Aisne and left bank of the Meuse.

The Balkans.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE EVENTS IN GREECE. RESPONSIBILITY LIAID.

PARIS, December 30th.

The Foreign Affairs Committee of the Chamber announces that it has received information fixing the responsibility on King Constantine and the Greek Staff for the events of December 1st, demonstrating the necessity for energetic action.

GERMAN CLAIMS.

AMSTERDAM, December 30th.

A German official wireless message states:—On the Transylvanian frontier mountains we entered the enemy's positions, and despite strong counter-attacks, also pushed ahead, taking 600 prisoners. General Mackensen is pursuing the retreating enemy on the whole front between the mountains and the Danube.

SEVERE ENEMY ATTACKS.

PETROGRAD, December 30th.

A Russian official wireless message states:—The enemy occupied several heights in the Ortus Valley. We are consolidating ourselves northward of Horsch and east and south of Sosnoze. The enemy has continued obstinate attacks north and east of Rinnikera, mainly along the railway. The enemy captured Bordestshi, and pressed us back near Zaleisti. We heavily repulsed attacks southward of the Danube.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LORD CURZON ON THE SITUATION.

"WE MUST NOT FALTER."

LONDON, December 30th.

Lord Curzon, in a letter to the Prime Minister, says:—We all pray that this war will be the last, but its end is not in sight. Although there are signs of exhaustion in many quarters and peace kites are flying, neither side has obtained a preponderating decision, and it seems likely that the war will last well into another year. But we must not falter, since a patched-up peace would mean our immediate moral humiliation and ultimate destruction.

WAR SAVINGS.

ASSOCIATION TO BE FORMED IN HONGKONG.

We are very glad to be able to announce that energetic steps are at last being taken to form a War Savings Association in Hongkong. It is a long time since the advantages of such an organisation were first pointed out in the columns of this paper, but, though the idea commended itself to a large section of the local public, nobody appeared willing to take the initiative. The success of the scheme started in Shanghai and now extended to other parts of China and to Japan has, apparently, furnished the necessary stimulus to this community. We understand that the Committee which has the matter in hand includes Mr. Montague Ede, Mr. C. D. Wilkinson, the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, the Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharpe, K.C., and Mr. N. J. Stabb. It is expected that the details of the scheme will be made public in a few days.

SHIPBUILDING IN HONGKONG.

GOVERNMENT CONTROL.

The Gazette contains the following important regulations, made by H.E. the Governor, relating to the control of shipbuilding and ship-repairing facilities:—

1.—(1) No person shall undertake or carry out any shipbuilding or ship-repairing work without the written permission of the Colonial Secretary.

(2)—Such permission may be given subject to any conditions or limitations which the Colonial Secretary may think fit.

2.—It is hereby declared that where the fulfilment by any person of any contract is interfered with by the necessity on the part of himself or any other person of complying with any of these regulations, that necessity is a good defence to any action or proceedings taken against that person in respect of the non-fulfilment of the contract so far as it is due to that interference.

3.—Every person who carries on the business of shipbuilding or of ship-repairing, and every person in the employment of any such person, shall forthwith on demand give to the Colonial Secretary or to any person deputed by him all such information with regard to his business as the Colonial Secretary or the person so deputed may require, and shall allow any person so deputed to remove any document or other thing which such person so deputed may consider necessary for the purpose of the enforcement of these Regulations.

4.—No person shall for the purpose of evading any provision of any of these Regulations make any false statement or representation or furnish any false information.

5.—Every person who commits a breach of any of these Regulations or of any condition imposed thereunder, and every person who aids, abets, counsels or procures any such breach, shall be liable on summary conviction to imprisonment for any term not exceeding six months and to a fine not exceeding eight hundred dollars.

6.—(1) A summons in respect of an offence under these Regulations may be served on a body corporate or a firm by leaving a copy thereof with an adult at the last known address of the body corporate or firm.

(2)—In answer to such summons, a body corporate may appear by an officer of such body corporate and a firm may appear by a partner or by a responsible representative of such firm.

7.—In these Regulations:—“Person,” except so far as relates to the imposition of the penalty of imprisonment, includes a body corporate and a firm.

8.—These regulations may be cited as the Shipbuilding and Ship-repairing Regulations, 1918.

9.—These Regulations shall come into force on the 8th day of January, 1917.

GERMAN MAILS LABELLED AS SWEDISH.

With reference to the protests which appeared in several Swedish papers against the seizure of Swedish letter-mails from the steamship *United States*, Reuter says:—The examination of mails to and from Scandinavia and Holland has resulted in the stoppage of cheques, drafts, paper money and other remittances in course of transmission for enemy benefit representing more than £50,000,000. The examination of letter mails from Sweden has shown that in many instances a considerable percentage of ostensible Swedish mailbags are nothing but German mailbags done up and re-labelled.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, December 27th.

A WAVE OF DEPRESSION.

The country is at present under a passing wave of depression. It may be traced to concern over the possible fate of Roumania; but it is also due to a sense of disappointment that the “Big Push” has not brought the end of the war nearer. That was the hope raised by some popular speakers and writers in the Press, when the heaviest fighting on the Somme was in progress and when the successive thrusts forward, resulting in the capture of one strong position after another, were acclaimed as “victories,” whereas, of course, they were no more than important successes, or milestones, as it were, on the road towards final victory. At one time it was thought that the wedge forged by the Allies would be driven so deeply into the German defence that the enemy would have to carry out a general retirement all along his front in France and Flanders. That has not happened so far, although nobody whose opinion is worth having doubts for a moment that it will come in good time, and sooner, perhaps, than the pessimists think. Meanwhile the pressure against the enemy is being maintained, although operations on a grand scale are unlikely to take place before the Spring owing to conditions of weather and the state of the ground. The winter is, at best, a dreary time; and it is especially so in war time, with the knowledge that there is a long way to go yet, before the Huns will be forced to yield to the hard blows of the Allies.

THE DARK SPOT ON THE MAP.

The position of Roumania is the dark spot on the map for the Grand Alliance. At the moment it is feared that that country is destined to share the terrible fate of Belgium and Serbia. Before this letter reaches you the result of the formidable onslaught by the enemy will be known. If the worst happens and Roumania goes down, the war will be protracted for many months—even for a whole year—longer than would otherwise be the case. The Germans would be able to replenish their depleted stores of minerals and oils, which they badly need, and also their stocks of grain. Thus, by a single blow, they would gain nearly all they have been compelled to forego owing to the British blockade in the North Sea. That is a practical and hard matter-of-fact way of looking at the position; but, in addition, there is the human side. It is not necessary to enlarge on the feelings with which we must all view the suffering which must inevitably follow for the gallant little country if it should by a cruel Fate come under the Prussian jackboot.

A LORD OF THE LARDER.

There is unbounded satisfaction that the Government has at last tackled the food problem by deciding to appoint an Official Controller of Food Supplies.

At the time of writing it is not known who will be the new Joseph in Egypt. He is to have unlimited powers. His authority will be absolute. He will be expected to know in detail how much food is in the country at any given time, how much is available for our use in lands across the sea, and how and when it is to be delivered. The distribution of supplies and the quantities to be distributed will be possible only as he decrees. He can seize stocks in hand at any moment without notice; and he can fix prices for the producer, the wholesaler, and the retailer. No man in England has ever been entrusted with such tremendous authority over the well-being and the comfort of his countrymen. And yet the appointment of an autocrat greater than any Caesar is hailed with unbounded satisfaction. If there is any complaint it is that the Government ought to have taken this step long ago. Press and public look to the Food Controller as the saviour of a situation which has become serious; and there is delight that to mention a few of the titles coined for the occasion—we are to have a Lord of the Larder, a President of the Diet, an Autocrat of the Breadbasket, a Food Dictator.

I am afraid, however, that those who are loudest in applauding the Government policy because they are expecting prices to fall as a direct consequence will be woefully disappointed. It is beyond the power of any man or any body of men in England to restore the cost of food to pre-war rates by a stroke of the pen or the issue of a proclamation.

Prices are governed by many factors, and mainly and always by the law of supply and demand. But while the Controller cannot control foreign markets, he will achieve a great deal even if he does nothing more than prevent the hoarding of commodities by farmers and merchants at home; and, by ascertaining what food stuffs are available, he will be able to stop attempts at rigging the markets and exploiting the consumer. There is no shadow of doubt that the Government mean business. It is only a week ago that the new policy was announced in Parliament, and already, as a preliminary, returns are being demanded of farmers of the quantities of corn and potatoes they have in hand. This is to be followed immediately by a census with regard to milk production. In order to remove any possible misconception as to what is intended, the retail price of milk was fixed this week at a maximum of two pence a quart above the price prevailing previous to the war; and in future there is to be only one quality of flour.

THE GOVERNMENT'S PROCRASTINATING.

These vigorous measures, which are regarded as a first instalment of others to come, have helped to reassure the country. For months past an uncomfortable feeling has prevailed that the public was at the mercy of unscrupulous gangs of “profiteers.” Since the middle of the summer the price of staple commodities has increased at an alarming rate. As householders watched them mounting higher and higher they asked themselves where it was going to end. The “man in the street” concluded that some people were making fortunes out of the needs of the nation, and he held the view that hanging was too good for them. On every side the Government was assailed for having, with apparent indifference, permitted things to reach the pass they had. The Cabinet was appealed to, but made no sign. Hence the determination of the Prime Minister by their ultimatum—if they did not receive a rise of 10s. a week in wages they intended to strike. That trouble was tided over, but it was followed by the unanimous demand of the Trade Union Congress for the commandeering of all food supplies by the State. Still Ministers deferred taking action—why, nobody could understand. At length public opinion became thoroughly aroused at seeing wheat advancing to a figure higher than in the time of the Crimean War, while potatoes were fetching £14 a ton compared with £4 a couple of years ago. Obviously something had to be done, as otherwise the solidarity of the nation would be undermined—and the Government has at last done it by appointing an absolute dictator to be Food Controller. Nobody need envy the new man his job. No matter what he does he will fail to please one class or another. But he will, no doubt, be a convenient whipping boy, who will be expected to bear the brunt of future criticism in the matter of supplies and prices.

A PRECAUTIONARY MEASURE.

From what I have said it must not be assumed that there is at present an alarming shortage of food. All that has been done by the Government is to assume definite charge of supplies—a step which Ministers ought to have taken in the early days of the war. They are censured, and rightly, because they waited until prices have risen to a height which has caused serious dissatisfaction, until supplies are short, and merchant tonnage is shorter still. The truth is that the country as a whole is only beginning to feel the real pinch of war. All the other belligerent nations, and neutrals as well, have felt it severely for a very long time, and the Germans, despite their preparedness for the war and their boasted organisation, most of all. As time passes, we shall feel the pinch still more; and indeed, I am not so sure that we shall not come to meatless days and food tickets before the end.

“KISMET.”

THE FINAL PERFORMANCE.

The final presentation of “Kismet” was given with every success at the Theatre Royal on Saturday night. There was a full “house,” which testified with greater freedom than hitherto to its appreciation of a splendid performance. At the close, the leading members of the Company were called before the curtain, and a well-deserved tribute was paid to Mr. W. Sinclair, who was responsible for the production. The play, which started at 7.30, was over by eleven o'clock, and afterwards a large proportion of those who had witnessed it took supper in the Grill Room of the Hongkong Hotel, the management of which had generously announced its intention of devoting the proceeds to the “Star and Garter” Fund.

WAR'S SACRIFICES.

SIR W. ROBERTSON ON NATIONAL READINESS.

In the quadrangle of Bradfield College, near Reading, stands a tall pillar of grey stone, fashioned in the form of a Celtic cross. Upon it, beneath the motto, “Pro Deo et Patria,” are carved 138 names—the names of Old Boys of the school who have already fallen in the great war. The unveiling of this memorial was performed on November 25th by General Sir William Robertson, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, in the presence of relations and friends of many of these heroes, who have, as the distinguished soldier said, “given in this war all they can give for their lives.”

About 100,000 soldiers from hospitals, Newbury, and elsewhere in the neighbourhood were included amongst the spectators. Standing on the steps of the cross, the headmaster called the roll of honour, and after he had concluded the recital of the list, buglers sounded the “Last Post,” special prayers were said, and the National Anthem was sung.

Sir William Robertson then addressed the gathering. He said:—There are, or were, about 2,700 names of old boys in the register of the college, and about 1,800 have served or are serving in His Majesty's Forces. Of that number 159 have lost their lives. In addition to the great honour thus coming into the possession of this college, other old boys have gained many distinctions. One has gained the Victoria Cross—not an easy thing to gain in these days. Three have become Companions of the Order of St. Michael and St. George; twenty have earned the Distinguished Service Order; forty-five have earned the Military Cross; seven have been specially promoted; five have earned foreign decorations; and 163, or about 14 per cent. of the whole, have been mentioned in despatches. (Cheers.) I am pleased to have been able to come here to-day to congratulate the college and all concerned on the wonderful record which has been achieved. I should like to take this opportunity of expressing on the part of the War Office the great debt of gratitude under which we have been to all officers of the Officers Training Corps in the country during the war. What we should have done without them I do not know.

WORK OF PUBLIC SCHOOL BOYS. In the early days of the war many of the boys from the Junior Officers Training Corps and from the universities accompanied the first line Army, in the capacity of despatch riders, and I shall never forget the fine work they did. Despatch riding in those days was a perilous business, requiring great resource, good physique, much unselfishness, and determination. I have had many experiences of the splendid work done by those despatch riders. No matter what time of the day or night, or whether the weather was wet or fine, the despatch rider was ready. I remember well on one occasion during the retreat, when things were perhaps at their worst, it was necessary to get some instructions to headquarters. All my despatch riders were away, and there was no one to send. Presently two boys came in, done up. They had been out for hours and days. They had heard that I wanted somebody, and they offered their services. I did not like to send them and I said, “You are not fit to go.” They replied, “Yes, sir; we will go.” They went, they got there and I am glad to say they came back. Later on we drew on the Officers Training Corps very largely for the armies created by Lord Kitchener. Foreign officers often say to me, “How do you get your officers for these big armies?” It is difficult for me to tell them, being foreigners, because we happen to get them very largely from the public school boys. (Hear, hear.) The public school boys are not to be surprised; I do not think myself he is to be equalled. He has my greatest admiration, as he has had it for years, and I think he will always have it. The public schools give great opportunities to boys who aspire to become leaders, either in military or civil life. There they learn habits of obedience, unselfishness, loyalty, co-operation, playing-for-the-side, discipline—all that is essential to men who aspire to become leaders.

These Junior Officers Training Corps are now giving us every year about 3,000 officers. See what that means. Before the war the total number of officers entering the Army from all sources was about 700 a year. Now we are getting four times that number from Junior Officers Training Corps alone. (Cheers.) This cross has been erected in memory of the Old Boys of this college. Let it be, as I am sure it will be, an incentive and example to the boys here now, and to those who follow them. It is the most splendid example it would be possible to have.

SETTING OUR TEETH. But I venture to think it is something more even than that. It is a monument to British grit and British determination to see this war through. (Cheers.) We are now passing through a time of some stress, though not very great stress yet. We must expect that it will be much greater in the future, and in this connection we must remember that success in war, as in nearly everything else, invariably goes to those who show the greatest determination, and who can best set their teeth. That is a remark that applies not merely to the soldiers and sailors at the front, but to the people at home, from the highest to the lowest. You wonder what I think about how the war is going on. What I think about the war is this: We have every reason to be thoroughly satisfied with what we have done up to date, seeing the start we had. I think that we may look forward to the future with complete confidence—(cheers)—subject to the condition that we do the right thing, and that we do it in time. (Cheers.) I cannot help but think that the whole Empire—and I am referring to women as well as men, the women who have worked so hard and given up so much—is fully ready to make any further sacrifice and meet any further demands that its leaders may tell us are necessary in order ultimately to achieve complete victory and to ensure that the supreme sacrifice which has been made by so many of the best part of our manhood shall not have been made in vain. (Cheers.)

THE WAR.

(Continued from page 5.)

Franco-Belgian Front.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BATTLE OF THE SOMME.

SIR DOUGLAS HAIG'S DISPATCH.

LONDON, December 29th.

In a dispatch of about 16,000 words, dated December 23rd, Sir Douglas Haig deals in "bare outline with important occurrences" of the British part in the great, if not the most, struggles which have ever taken place.

He begins by explaining why the offensive was so long delayed, namely, because of the necessity for great numbers of men and munitions, and also because of the fact that a large proportion of the officers and men were far from being fully trained. For these reasons the longer it was delayed the better, but it was evident from the German attack at Verdun and the Austrian offensive on the Trentino that "the strain might become too great to be borne unless timely relief action were taken."

The despatch mentions the stupendous preparations, including the accumulation of vast stores of all kinds near the front, the construction of new railways of different gauges, gun emplacements, trench tramways and dug-outs for ammunition, food, water, and engineering materials and scores of miles of deep communication trenches; also numerous well-bored holes had to be sunk and 120 miles of water-mains laid.

THE THREEFOLD OBJECT.

Sir Douglas Haig defines the threefold object of the offensive as, first, to relieve Verdun; second, to assist the Allies in other theatres by stopping the transfer of enemy troops from the west; and, thirdly, to wear down the strength of the enemy.

THE THREE PHASES OF THE BATTLE.

Sir Douglas Haig then describes the actual operations, necessarily covering a good deal of the ground of his previous brief despatches. He emphasises the three main phases of the battle. The first was the "considerable confusion and disorganisation in the enemy's ranks," caused by the attacks beginning on July 1st; the second, the operations from the 14th to the 17th July, which gave us the command of the southern crest of the main plateau between Delville Wood and Bazentin-le-Petit, with the subsequent prolonged struggle for mastery, "wherein, though progress was slow and difficult, the confidence of the men in their ability to win was never shaken. By September 1st they had established a fighting superiority which has left its mark on the enemy." The third phase was that in which we pushed down the lower ridge and extended our flanks from Morval to Thiepval.

ALL OBJECTIVES ACHIEVED.

Sir Douglas Haig claims that all three objectives of the battle were achieved. "Any one of these results in itself," he says, "justified the battle of the Somme. The attainment of the three amply compensates for the sacrifices made by ourselves and our allies, bringing us a long way towards final victory." He says the fact that the strength of the enemy in November on the Western front was greater than in July, despite their abandonment of the Verdun offensive justifies the first two claims.

Regarding the third objective, Sir Douglas Haig admits that any statement must depend in some degree upon estimates. Nevertheless, there is sufficient evidence to show it to be undoubted that the enemy's losses in men and material were considerably higher than those of the Allies, while morally our advantage was greater. Four-fifths of the enemy Divisions on the Western front were thrown successively into the battle—some twice, and some three times. Undoubtedly, towards the end of the operations the enemy's power of resistance had very seriously diminished. These results, by troops, the vast majority of whom had been raised and trained during the war, constitute a feat of which the history of our nation contains no equal.

GERMAN CONFIDENCE DESTROYED.

Sir Douglas Haig concludes:—"The enemy power is not yet broken, nor is it possible to estimate the period before the objects for which the Allies are fighting will be attained, but the Battle of the Somme placed beyond doubt the ability of the Allies to gain those objects. The German Army is the mainstay of the Central Powers. Full half of that Army, despite all the advantages of a defensive supported by the strongest fortifications, suffered defeat on the Somme. Neither the victors nor the vanquished will forget this, and, though bad weather has given the enemy a respite, there undoubtedly will be many thousands in his ranks who will begin a new campaign with little confidence in their ability to resist our assaults."

FEW NAMES MENTIONED.

One of the features of the despatch is the marked sobriety of the language. No units, brigades or divisions are particularized, in order not to give information to the enemy. The General says:—"Suffice to say that the troops comprised men from every part of the United Kingdom and Empire."

The only names mentioned are those of General Sir H. Rawlinson and General H. Gough, commanding the 4th and 6th Armies respectively; and General Sir E. Allenby, who carried out the subsidiary attack at Compiègne on July 1st. The despatch states that the preparations for the battle were carried out under General Rawlinson's orders and that General Gough was placed in charge of a portion of the front after July 1st in order to enable General Rawlinson to concentrate in the main battle area.

HANDICAPPED BY THE WEATHER.

The despatch refers to the dreadful weather during October and November turning the trenches into deep mud-channels, and preventing the taking of full advantage of the favourable situation created by the advances made at a time when there was good ground for hoping to achieve yet more important successes. The General pays tribute to the splendid co-operation throughout the battles of the artillery and the flying corps; and points out that mastery of the air entails a constant and liberal supply of machines. He speaks of the great part played by machine-guns, chiefly from the defensive point of view; also of the usefulness of the "tanks," and he affirms that we maintain a superiority in tunnelling, thus safeguarding our trenches. The skill, enterprise and courage of the tunnellers is remarkable. "Thanks to them the enemy has nowhere obtained an important mining success."

LIQUID FIRE AND GAS.

He tells how the enemy's use of liquid fire and gas compelled us in self-defence to retaliate and says the Army owes much to distinguished chemists, physiologists and physicists "who enabled us to surpass the enemy in the use of means which surprised the civilized world. Our experiences in this connection proved that the German employment of such methods was not the result of desperate action but was prepared deliberately"; and adds that the evidence of prisoners and captured documents, also our own observation, show that the enemy suffered heavily from our gas, while our means of protection from his was effective.

Finally, Sir Douglas pays a tribute to the unflinching co-operation of the French. "Their splendid fighting qualities, kindness and good-feeling universally displayed toward us have won our gratitude, respect and admiration."

STRONG GERMAN ATTACK.

BROKEN BY FRENCH FIRE.

PARIS, December 29th.

A communiqué states:—"After an intense bombardment, the Germans strongly attacked on a front of over three kilometres from the west of Hill 304 to the east of Deadman Hill. The attack was broken by our fire. Only some fractions of the enemy penetrated a trench south of Deadman Hill. Five enemy aeroplanes were brought down on the 27th inst."

GERMAN CLAIM.

LONDON, December 29th.

A German official message by wireless claims to have penetrated the French second and third lines on Height 304; and the southern slope of Mort Homme. It also states that they took 222 prisoners and repulsed counter-attacks.

AEROPLANES BUSY WITH BOMBS.

LONDON, December 29th.

A French communiqué says:—"Thirteen British Naval aeroplanes dropped a ton of bombs on blast furnaces at Billingen."

French aeroplanes heavily bombed the railway stations at Montmedy and Pierrepont, east of Longuyon; factories at Thionville and Jœuf in Briey; and a coalfield and blast furnaces at Rombach and Hagondange.

Two dirigibles bombed factories at Hagondange and iron works at Neukirchen.

A SUCCESSFUL RAID.

ENEMY TRENCHES GREATLY DAMAGED.

LONDON, December 30th.

General Sir Douglas Haig reports:—"A successful raid was carried out eastward of Le Sars. The enemy's trenches were found to have been greatly damaged by our artillery."

We repulsed an attempted raid eastward of Armentières.

There is intense reciprocal artillery activity southward of the Ancre and in the neighbourhood of Berles.

GERMAN TRENCHES WRECKED.

PARIS, December 30th.

A communiqué states that the French raided and wrecked German trenches between the Oise and the Aisne. Germans violently bombarded French positions between the Meuse and Avocourt. The French frustrated several bombing attacks on this front.

French aviators bombed different German munition works, including those at Neukirchen.

The Balkans.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ROUMANIAN OIL WELLS.

GERMANS FURIOUS AT THEIR DESTRUCTION.

AMSTERDAM, December 29th.

The German papers are most furious at learning of the thoroughness of the destruction of the Roumanian oil wells, which a German Staff officer, writing to the *Kölnische Zeitung*, describes as "a terrible and wild, it surpasses everything that has happened hitherto. Everything ruinable is ruined."

PAYING THE PRICE. HEAVY GERMAN LOSSES.

LONDON, December 29th.

Despite German boasts it is evident that the Germans paid dearly for the capture of Rimnik Sarat. The Russian forces were merely armed for gaining time to prepare resistance on the principal line, but the Germans had to send division after division to slaughter in order to win what turns out to be a mere pyrrhic victory.

ENEMY'S ADVANCE IN ROUMANIA.

BATTLES PROCEEDING.

LONDON, December 29th.

A Russian official communiqué received by wireless states:—"The enemy advance continues in the Oltuz Valley."

Battles are proceeding for the domination of the heights east of Sarmez. The enemy has pressed back the Roumanians a vast north and south of the Kasino river, west of Govsevo.

We repulsed attacks north of Rimnik Sarat, on the left bank of the Rimnik railway, near Rimnik Sarat, as far as Bolou, near Filipopol.

GERMAN CLAIMS.

A wireless German official message says:—"We stormed positions on the Transylvanian Eastern front, and took 1,400 prisoners, 3 cannon and 18 machine-guns. We advanced as far as Dumitresti, twenty kilometres north-west of Rimnik Sarat. We advanced and captured positions between Rimnikul and Buzaul river. We took on 28th December 1,400 prisoners and three guns. We have captured Rachel, in Dobruja."

THE ROUMANIAN ARMY.

Jassy, December 29th.

M. Bratiano, the Premier, has issued a proclamation stating that the Roumanian Army has only withdrawn in order to reorganise and will be again at full strength in a few months. It is still receiving munitions and war material.

THE GREEK SITUATION.

ROYALISTS STILL CAUSING TROUBLE.

LONDON, December 29th.

The Greek Government has presented a Note to the *Entente* requesting the raising of the blockade.

Telegrams from the Venetist quarters at Salonika state that the Royalists are actively and systematically extirpating pro-Entente. Prominent residents at Volo have been subjected to indignities. Those who supported the Venetist cause at the last election have been arrested, and their premises looted.

The Greeks in Egypt are enthusiastically supporting the National Defence Army.

The Provisional Government at Salonika is forming Labour battalions.

The Near East.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TURKISH COMMUNICATIONS IN MESOPOTAMIA.

LONDON, December 29th.

The great Chikaldir bridge, mentioned in a communiqué yesterday, was the most vital link in the Baghdad Railway. Its destruction means the interrupting of Turkish communications between Mesopotamia and Syria and the cutting off of the rail supplies from rich provinces.

Naval Activities.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

"CLIMAX OF GERMAN SAVAGERY."

VESSEL TORPEDOED AND CREW FIRED UPON IN COLD BLOOD.

LONDON, December 29th.

An Admiralty communiqué narrates an outrage in which German savagery in the torpedoing of merchantmen appears to have reached its climax.

The British steamer *Westminster*, proceeding to Port Said, was twice struck without warning by a submarine when 180 miles from land. Four persons were killed.

The *Westminster* sank in four minutes. The submarine proceeded to shell the officers and crew while escaping from the ship in boats. The Master and Chief Engineer were killed outright. Their boat was sunk and five other occupants are presumed to have been drowned.

The communiqué scathingly denounces the act of the submarine crew. The order was carried out in cold blood.

General.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE TSAR'S MESSAGE.

A REPLY TO PEACE OVERTURES.

PERTSBOURG, December 29th.

The Tsar, in an Order to the Army and Navy, says:—"The enemy's strength is apparently waning, while that of the Allies is continually growing. Germany feels that complete defeat and retribution are near. As when her war strength was superior she suddenly declared war, now, feeling her weakness, she suddenly offers peace, particularly desiring to begin negotiations before her military talent is exhausted, and simultaneously creating a false impression of strength by her temporary success in Roumania, who is inexperienced in modern warfare. But the Allies now in their turn will be able to negotiate peace at a time favourable to themselves. That time has not arrived. The enemy is not yet driven out of occupied territories. Russia's attainment of the tasks created by the war—the regaining of Constantinople and the Dardanelles, and the creation of a new Poland—is as yet not guaranteed. Who dares to think that he who began the war will have the power to conclude it when he chooses? Peace will only be possible after the enemy is driven out of our borders, and we are given real guarantees for a permanent peace."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SWEDEN, NORWAY AND DENMARK.

ADHERENCE TO AMERICA'S PROPOSALS.

COPENHAGEN, December 29th.

Sweden, Norway and Denmark have each sent a Note to the belligerents expressing Scandinavian's strongest adherence to President Wilson's proposals. The Notes say that the Governments of those countries consider that they would be wanting in their duty to their peoples and to Humanity if they failed to support any action contributing to end the ever-growing moral and material sufferings and losses entailed by the war.

FRENCH SOCIALISTS SCOUT IDEA OF PEACE.

PARIS, December 29th.

The National Congress of French Socialists has passed a resolution scolding the Peace Note and emphasising that the Allies must vigorously continue their effort for national defence.

VIEWS OF ITALIAN REPUBLICANS.

ROME, December 29th.

The Republicans have issued a manifesto arguing the continuation of the war until Italy's national aspirations are satisfied.

THE PEACE MOVEMENT.

A NEW DEVELOPMENT.

WASHINGTON, December 29th.

Despite rebuffs German agents are working frantically to induce President Wilson to support the new idea of the meeting of neutrals at The Hague in January.

The proposals are regarded as another development of the German campaign to belittle the Allies.

GERMAN OPINION.

LITTLE HOPE OF PEACE.

AMSTERDAM, December 29th.

The *Kölnische Zeitung* says there are indications that efforts to restore peace will be unsuccessful because the *Entente* will not accept the German conditions, namely, no discussion of the responsibility for the war, and no subjection of Germany.

CO-OPERATION BETWEEN THE ALLIES.

CONTINUOUS CONFERENCES.

LONDON, December 29th.

The Press Bureau announces that during the past three days continuous conferences have been held in London between the British Government and M. Ribot (French Minister of Finance), M. Thomas (French Minister of Munitions) and other French representatives. A full discussion showed complete agreement.

The Minister of Munitions has appointed a committee to consider the best means to secure adequate supplies of alcohol for war purposes. The munitions, transport and air services will be greatly increased.

ROUMANIAN NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, December 29th.

Following the example of the Allies Roumania has formed a National Ministry, including the prominent pro-Allies M. Jonescu and several of his supporters.

CANADIAN PARLIAMENT.

OTTAWA, December 29th.

Parliament has been summoned for January 18th in order to pass the war estimates before Sir Robert Borden's departure for London.

CANADA AND CONSCRIPTION.

OTTAWA, December 29th.

Sir Robert Borden, the Premier, has declared that the Government will adopt conscription if necessary.

NICKEL IN WHISKY CASKS.

GERMAN PLOT IN CANADA.

MONTREAL, December 29th.

Seven employees at the Quebec arsenal have been arrested on a charge of stealing nickel. The Authorities believe that they are now on the track of a whole plot for the illicit export of Canadian nickel to the United States which has been engineered by German Americans at enormous cost. Three tons of nickel have been found packed in whisky casks.

WAR WORKERS IN INDIA.

VIOERREINE REPLIES TO CRITICISMS.

LONDON, December 29th.

The Vicerine, in a letter to the *Times*, replies to statements by Sir Edward Ward and others in the English Press, suggesting that nothing had been done in India to supply comforts to the troops in Mesopotamia, and that it had been left to voluntary associations in England to take up the matter.

The Vicerine recapitulates the work of the Indian Comforts Fund, the Red Cross Fund and other organisations in India, and concludes by paying a tribute to the industry and devotion of the women of India in voluntary work for the troops.

ACCELERATION OF SHIPBUILDING.

LONDON, December 29th.

The Shipping Controller has appointed an Advisory Committee composed of shipping experts to consider the acceleration of shipbuilding and for the general administration of a new shipbuilding programme which will be undertaken by the controller.

AMALGAMATION OF SCOTTISH FIRMS.

LONDON, December 29th.

The amalgamation is announced of the Scottish firms of David Colville, steel-makers, and Archibald Russell, coal owners, employing 14,000 hands.

GERMAN BRUTALITY.

HOW PRISONERS WERE TREATED IN EAST AFRICA.

LONDON, December 29th.

The Rev. Mr. Spanton, Principal of St. Andrew's College, Zanzibar, who was a prisoner with the Germans in East Africa from the outbreak of war till the Germans captured Tabora, has arrived in England. Interviewed by Reuter he gave a most painful account of the sufferings of the prisoners, including men and women of superior rank and education. The Germans pursued a deliberate policy of degrading them before the natives, made them clean the native latrines, drag lorries, and act as labourers to native workmen. A near relative of an Indian Maharajah was similarly treated. English women and men were herded together in iron sheds without the smallest sanitation and with native sentries inside throughout the night. This brutal treatment was only relaxed when the Germans saw that defeat was imminent.

PORTUGUESE PROGRESS IN EAST AFRICA.

LOURENÇO MARQUES, December 29th.

The Portuguese have occupied the posts of Matchemba and Nangadi. The Germans have retired to the left bank of the Rovuma river, where the Portuguese hold the factory.

LONDON FOG.

THICKEST FOR YEARS.

LONDON, December 29th.

The thickest fog for years prevailed in London last night. All street traffic was stopped and train services were disorganised.

THE AIR BOARD.

LONDON, December 29th.

Lord Sydenham has resigned from the Air Board.

NEW M.P.s.

RETURNED UNOPPOSED.

LONDON, December 29th.

The following have been returned unopposed as Coalition members of Parliament:—Sir William Collins, for Derby; Mr. Christopher Johnston, for St. Andrew's and Edinburgh Universities.

WHISPERS OF TREACHERY.

INTRIGUE NIPPED IN THE BUD.

LONDON, December 29th.

The *Times* Rome correspondent reveals machinations of the French ex-Premier, M. Caillaux, in Rome, where he promised that Germany was disposed to treat France generously and compel Austria to grant France practically all her national aspirations provided Germany had a free hand in dealing with Russia and the Balkans. The whisperings of M. Caillaux fell on deaf ears and a hint of drastic Government action nipped the intrigue in the bud.

THE INDIAN STUDENT PROBLEM.

LONDON, December 29th.

The report of the Indian Students Department for the year ending June 30th says that on the whole the record of the work done, even under the restricted opportunities of war time, is encouraging to those responsible for it, and the growing tone of cordiality and friendliness among Indian students towards Britain is unmistakable. It may be said that the influence which made misunderstandings diminished, that the real objects of the Department were better appreciated, and that common sense and good humour prevailed.

The report states that it may well be that the only permanent solution of the student problem lies in the building up in India of universities, industries and institutions adequate to give her sons all the training they require, but that day is yet far off. In the meantime it may fairly be said that there is now no serious difficulty for Indian students in England which cannot be overcome by perseverance and encouragement on the part of those who wish to serve them, and on the part of the students by good-conduct and goodwill.

The record of the Indian Advisory committees, especially that of Bombay, is encouraging, and the report emphasises the importance of their work since it is chiefly in India that the student problem will be solved. No effort should be spared to strengthen the committees, to popularise their labours, and to make them yearly more representative and more efficient. The secretaries should be heartily supported by the Provincial Educational authorities, and should be able to rely on the constant help of a small executive of working members. They might well have the co-operation also of one or two representatives of the students chosen from men who have studied in England successfully.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

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You Can Have Soft White Hands



In a Single Night By Using Cuticura

HAVE YOU A BAD LEG

with wounds that discharge or otherwise, perhaps surrounded with inflammation and swollen, that when you press your finger on the inflamed part it leaves the impression? If so, under the skin you have poison, which defies all the remedies you have tried. Perhaps your knees are swollen, the joints being affected, the same with the ankles, round which the skin may be discoloured, or there may be wounds; the disease, if allowed to continue, will deprive you of the power to walk. You may have attended various hospitals, and been told your case is hopeless, or advised to submit to amputation; but do not; try the Grasshopper Treatment; which is sure and certain restorer in cases of Bad Legs, Ulcerated Joints, Housemaid's Knee, Fleshy Hands, Aches, Glandular Swellings, Carbuncles, Boils, Sties, Insect and Dog Bites and all Skin Diseases. Send at once to the Drug Stores for a box of

GRASSHOPPER OINTMENT AND PILLS.

Prepared by ALBERT, Albert House, Farringdon Street, London, England. Price in England 1/11 and 2/6 per box. Agents: A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd., Hongkong.



These tiny Capsules—superior to Copaliba, Gubebs, and Injections—CURE the same diseases as these drugs in FORTY-EIGHT HOURS without inconvenience. Each Capsule bears the name. Paris, 8, rue Vivienne. Sold by all Chemists.

The report also suggests occasional conferences between secretaries and members. There should be ample supplies of information from every centre and allowances to enable the secretaries to travel in their provinces and even to visit England. There should also be a further utilisation of the Indian Press in order to explain the objects of the committees and to secure the co-operation of leaders of Indian opinion.

CHRONOLOGY OF THE YEAR.

PRINCIPAL HAPPENINGS IN 1916.

JANUARY.

2.—Tragic death of Revenue Officer James McMillan.

4.—Attempted escape of German prisoners of war from internment camp at Hung Hom.

5.—Mr. Benar Law stated in the House of Commons that no question of policy was involved in the granting of licences of hotels in Hongkong to Germans.

6.—Customs Station at Yintin attacked by an armed band. Two Europeans held up.

9.—The Hongkong launch *Sui Tung* attacked by pirates, two Indian guards being killed.

11.—Letter published by H.M. Consul-General in Shanghai commending as true patriots those men who devoted themselves to the gratification of active service in order to remain in the service of those businesses which needed them.

12.—Bomb thrown in Canton killing one man and injuring several others.

13.—First meeting of War Charities Fund Committee.

14.—A civil engineer named Sydney Golden committed suicide in the Hongkong hotel.

16.—Chinaman in Kowloon set fire to his house and attacked with a chopper those in the house who tried to escape. He afterwards committed suicide.

17.—Adjourned general meeting of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company.

19.—Prize distribution of the Diocesan Girls' School and Orphanage. The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock voiced the demand of the public for greater representation on the Executive and Legislative Councils.

21.—An American subject, Mr. H. E. Pound, a rubber planter of Sumatra, committed suicide at the Hongkong Hotel.

22.—A large fire at Nos. 11 and 13, Shaikwan Road, Whitefield, caused damage to the extent of \$40,000.

24.—Rear-Admiral Anstruther distributed prizes at St. Paul's College.

24.—Annual meeting of the Mission to Seamen, the Bishop of Victoria presiding.

Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak distributed the prizes at the Kowloon British School.

25.—*Fusaka Maru* survivors arrive on board French mail and are heartily entertained.

Annual meeting of seafolders and subscribers to St. John's Cathedral.

New Yumati Dispensary opened by H.E. the Governor.

H.E. the Governor distributed the prizes at the Victoria British School.

26.—The Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak distributed the prizes at the Diocesan Boys' School and Orphanage.

Mrs. Lander distributed the prizes at St. Paul's Girls' School.

27.—Case dismissed in which Messrs. David Sassoon & Co., Ltd., were charged at Shanghai with trading with the enemy.

Annual meeting of the Hongkong Benevolent Society.

Mr. Ho Kam Tong emphasized the value of a knowledge of Chinese when distributing the prizes at the Saiyungun School.

28.—Lady May distributed the prizes at the Bellios Public School.

Appearance of a tiger reported at Wong Ka Wai village.

29.—Prize distribution at St. Joseph's College, Bishop Pozzoni presiding.

Prizes presented at the Ellis Kadoorie School by the Colonial Secretary (Hon. Mr. Claud Severn).

The Yumati ferry boat *Wai On* sunk as a result of collision with the *Lee Sang*.

31.—Queen's College Prize Day. Prizes distributed by H.E. the Governor.

FEBRUARY.

1.—Presentation to Gunner L. Corner on the occasion of his leaving for active service.

Annual meetings of West Point Building Co., Ltd., the Hongkong Central Estate Co., Ltd., Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd., and the Hongkong Land Reclamation Co.

Hundreds of lives lost by the capsizing of a launch in Swatow harbour.

2.—Death of Mrs. Hazeland, aged 77 years.

3.—Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., appointed Unofficial Member of the Executive Council, vice the late Mr. E. A. Hewitt, C.M.G.

7.—Annual Prize distribution at the Peak School. Prizes presented by Lady May.

8.—Reception at Government House.

Hongkong Special Police Reserve marked the anniversary of the Corps by making a presentation to the Deputy Superintendent (Mr. F. C. Jenkin).

10.—Hongkong Police Reserve inspected by H.E. the Governor.

12.—Half-yearly meeting of the Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd.

Annual meeting of the Humphreys' Estate & Finance Co.

14.—Annual meeting of Union Water Boat Co., Ltd.

Annual meeting of Landrenters and Raters of the British Concession, Shamen.

15.—Annual meeting of Hongkong, Canton and Matsuo Steamboat Co., Ltd.

16.—Dr. Ozorio elected member of Sanitary Board by a large majority over Dr. Earle.

Annual meeting of Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.

19.—A German was publicly thrashed on Shamen by a prominent French resident.

Annual meeting of Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

21.—Opening of annual race meeting. Derby won by Sir Paul's Winsome Dallah.

24.—Meeting of the Hongkong Legislative Council.

25.—Annual meeting of China Provident Loan and Mortgage Co., Ltd.

29.—Gang of armed robbers raided San Wai village in the New Territory and took five men prisoners.

MARCH.

1.—Meeting of the Hongkong Legislative Council.

2.—Inauguration of new Catholic Orphanage at West Point.

Annual meeting of Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.

3.—Annual show at Hongkong Horticultural Society.

4.—"Angel in the House" produced at Theatre Royal by Hongkong A.D.C.

18.—Sailors of the Royal Navy on service in the China Sea entertained by Hongkong ladies.

21.—Important resolutions regarding the water carriage system adopted at meeting of Sanitary Board.

Annual meeting of Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals.

22.—Inspector Withers, of the Hongkong Police Force, presented with farewell gifts on the occasion of his retirement.

23.—Annual meeting of Hongkong Tennis League.

At the annual meeting of the local auxiliary of the British and Foreign Bible Society a general advance during the past twelve months was recorded.

25.—Rousing war speech by H.E. the Governor at the annual dinner of Hongkong Volunteer Corps Sergeants' Mess.

Annual meeting of the Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

28.—Establishment of a school for the study of Chinese suggested at annual meeting of the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce.

Annual meetings of the Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd., and the Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.

Bombs thrown in Canton.

29.—Annual meeting of Kowloon Bowling Green Club.

Annual meeting of China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.

Panic caused in Canton by exchange of shots amongst the soldiery.

30.—Annual meeting of Hongkong Exporters and Dealers.

34.—The retiring President (Prof. Middleton Smith) reviewed the work of the year at annual meeting of the Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders of Hongkong.

Annual meeting of Luxon Sugar Refinery Co., Ltd.

Wreck of the *Chiyo Maru* near eastern extremity of Lema group of islands. All passengers rescued.

APRIL.

1.—Third annual dinner of Hongkong University Medical Society.

3.—Annual meeting of Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.

5.—Wedding of Dr. W. B. A. Moore and Miss Ellen Kenny at St. John's Cathedral.

Presentation to Surgeon-General Hoskyn at Government House by the ladies whom he had examined in Home Nursing and First Aid under the auspices of St. John Ambulance Association.

Annual prize meeting of Hongkong Ladies' Rifle Association.

8.—Marriage of Mr. C. B. Brown and Miss E. V. Stevens at Union Church.

Launch of the *Kajang* at Taikeo Dock.

10.—Annual meeting of Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.

12.—Rival factions meet at Canton to discuss ways and means of preserving peace in Kwangtung Province. The conference ended in bloodshed.

13.—Performance of "Humpty Dumpty" by children at Mount Austin theatre.

15.—H.E. the Governor announced that until the end of the war the alcoholic beverages consumed at Government House would be limited to light white wine, light claret, whisky and beer.

First meeting of the season of the Hongkong Gymkhana Club.

16.—Body of Mr. C. L. Maxwell, of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., found on hillside below Jubilee Road.

18.—Annual meeting of Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd.

19.—Annual meeting of Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.

20.—Meeting of Hongkong Legislative Council.

26.—At the Criminal Sessions the Chief Justice passed severe strictures on the conduct of two Europeans who were passengers on a motor-car which knocked down and fatally injured a Chinaman on the Shaikwan Road.

Green wins championship bout by defeating Ng Sze Kwong in the final of the tennis tournament.

27.—Annual meeting of the China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.

29.—Wedding of Mr. F. A. Biden and Miss Marie Anderson at St. John's Cathedral.

Presentation of prizes won in the Hongkong C.C. tennis tournament.

MAY.

3.—Annual meeting of Canton Insurance Office, Ltd.

New Pavilion on Hongkong University Athletic Ground declared open by H.E. the Governor.

6.—A number of questions were asked by discontented shareholders at the annual meeting of the Indo-China S.N. Co., Ltd.

13.—Dog and Cat Show at Happy Valley.

14.—China Coast Officers' strike ended, the Guild being recognised and extra pay and bonus granted.

18.—Wedding of Mr. E. L. Sim and Miss C. A. M. Aitkin, at St. John's Cathedral.

A party of Europeans performed some gallant rescue work during a squall when a large sampan was overturned in the harbour.

20.—Dr. W. W. Pearse appointed Medical Officer of Health in succession to Dr. Francis Clarke.

23.—Annual general meeting of the Peak Tramways Co., Ltd.

Children, as usual, took the most prominent part in the local celebrations of Empire Day.

27.—Mr. G. H. Wakeman appointed Crown Solicitor in succession to the Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp.

JUNE.

1.—Annual meeting of "Star" Ferry Co., Ltd.

6.—H.E. the Governor outlined the scheme for raising funds to provide a building for the Hongkong Y.M.C.A.

Death of Yuan Shih Kai.

9.—Annual meeting of A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd.

11.—Service in the Union Church in memory of the late Lord Kitchener and the victims of the naval victory off Jutland.

14.—Memorial Service in St. John's Cathedral for Lord Kitchener and for those who were killed in the naval battle of Jutland.

16.—Canton-Hongkong train attacked by robbers in Chinese territory. Casualties were numerous.

20.—Captain W. Armstrong presented by H.E. the Governor with the Colonial Auxiliary Forces Officers' Decoration.

23.—Meeting of the Hongkong Legislative Council.

Sum of \$800 subscribed by readers of *Hongkong Daily Press* remitted to London for the provision of a Hongkong Y.M.C.A. Hut at the Front.

29.—Meeting of the Hongkong Legislative Council.

30.—Opening of the Court of Enquiry in Japan into the cause of the wreck of the *Chiyo Maru*.

JULY.

2.—Landslide in Kennedy Road causing the death of three coolie women.

13.—At the meeting of the Legislative Council an ordinance was passed to provide for the taxation of tobacco.

Mrs. Colson was attacked and robbed by two Chinese at 10 o'clock in the morning in Kennedy Road.

The sum of \$1,525.05 subscribed by the readers of *Hongkong Daily Press* in excess of that required for the Hongkong Y.M.C.A. Hut No. 1, forwarded to War Charities Committee towards the cost of Hut No. 2.

14.—Annual general meeting of the Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.

15.—Third meeting of the season of the Hongkong Gymkhana Club.

Chinese prisoner committed suicide in his cell at Yauwattai Police Station.

19.—Armed robbers ransacked a house in Tungshun.

21.—Train from Kowloon "held up" by robbers near Sanui; all passengers were robbed and first and second class passengers were taken away to be held for ransom.

Revenue Officer Wilden found 5,000 taels of prepared opium concealed on the French steamer *Hanoi*.

23.—Prizes presented by Bishop Pozzoni at Mary's School, Kowloon.

26.—Hongkong Volunteer Reserves inspected by Major-General Ventris.

28.—As a result of a *melée* on board the Java-China-Japan Line steamer *Pan Linschoten*, a coolie lost his life.

AUGUST.

1.—Chinese Parliament re-opened by President Li Yuan Hung.

3.—At the meeting of the Legislative Council many questions were asked by the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock regarding the Government Civil Hospital.

4.—A Chinaman was stabbed to death with a pocket-knife during a quarrel in Stanley Street.

Death of Mr. T. H. Martin, Supt. of the Registration and Parcels Branch of the G.P.O., Hongkong.

5.—The political unrest which had been noticeable in Kwangtung for a considerable time culminated in serious fighting which continued for some weeks. At times it was dangerous to walk along the Shamen owing to the firing of the Chinese troops. All business in Canton was suspended. Hundreds were killed and the hospitals were crowded with wounded.

6.—Sudden death of Mr. A. E. Durich, book-keeper to the Hongkong and China Gas Co., Ltd.

9.—Hongkong Police Reserve Club opened by H.E. the Governor.

Read Admiral Anstruther, C.M.G., left for home.

15.—Death of Mr. A. E. Davey, acting Assistant Harbour Master.

16.—Outbreak of cholera reported in Mexico.

17.—The Captain of the s.s. *Tjissondari* on arrival in Hongkong reported that the mail bag for Hongkong from America had been cut open and ransacked.

18.—Full grown tiger reported to have been seen on Bowen Road.

SEPTEMBER.

5.—Reception at Hongkong to Governor of Mexico.

12.—Opening of the Helena May Institute.

25.—Hongkong St. Andrew's Society—Annual general meeting.

30.—Annual general meeting of Kowloon Cricket Club.

OCTOBER.

15.—Opening of Ellis Kadoorie School for Indians.

18.—"Our Day"—On behalf of the Red Cross Funds.

25.—Hongkong Cricket Club—Annual general meeting.

Hongkong Licensing Board—Refusal of Grand Hotel licence.

Hongkong Legislative Council—Budget providing payment of \$3,505,195 for public service.

NOVEMBER.

4.—Announcement of total drawings of \$11,000 from "Our Day" effort.

11.—Ministering Children's League Bazaar.

15.—Close of Subscription List of Hongkong & per cent. War Loan of \$2,000,000.

18.—Italian Convent Annual Bazaar.

DECEMBER.

1.—"Heather Day" in Hongkong.

Departure of Mr. F. A. Hazeland.

2.—Opening of National Mission.

"FIVE PRINCIPLES OF A GERMAN PEACE."

NO SURRENDER OF BELGIUM.

The *Rheinisch-Westfälische Zeitung* has published by far the most remarkable article that has yet appeared on German peace terms. This newspaper, which represents, of course, the great industrial magnates, who, as recent executive changes show, tend more and more to make their influence felt, establishes "five principles of German peace." Omitting long explanations these principles are as follows:—

First, our enemy is in the West. The English and French have prepared this storm for ten years, but it is true, only with paper lies. We had estimated the English higher; they have succeeded in prejudicing the world against us, but wars are not won with ink alone. Ninety per cent. of Germans burn with the feeling that we must reckon once and for all with England and France.

Secondly, terms of peace will be decided by the military situation on the day when peace is decided.

The newspaper then proceeds to explain that the "two Germanic nations"—namely, Germany and England, are the only two belligerents who hold enemy property in pawn, but the property held by Germany is worth many times the Colonies occupied by Britain.

Thirdly, we are convinced that our enemy must be either annihilated or conciliated, and the Chancellor must by now have convinced himself that a policy of conciliation in the West is impossible. But if we must fight to the bitter end we need have no more scruples westwards. We have to fight our way through to the ocean and whatever stands in our way must be destroyed.

Fourthly, we maintain the old Balkan principle "the conqueror keeps what he has." For every cubic yard that we lay on the peace table equivalent values must be laid down by our enemy. Let us tell the French daily that every yard of French territory that we can conquer remains ours. There is nothing more to be said about Belgium. We need an opening to the Channel, and we must have Antwerp. Who requires Belgium may come and take it from us.

Fifthly, we must strengthen the German Empire, and that means strengthening the Empire's central power, which means Prussia. For Prussia is the domain of the Imperial Family, and this must be strengthened.

The newspaper argues that any provinces or any fresh territory that cannot be made Prussian must be placed directly under the Kaiser. There must be no other arrangement of affairs in Poland than that which entrusts the military protection of the country to Prussia. The connection of the new Polish kingdom with any other prince, whether inside or outside the Empire, would only result in centuries of dispute.

It is asserted that all the principles stated are attainable, "for if we only hold on where we are we must wear England out, since England is easier to annihilate than Russia. London easier to annihilate than Moscow. Moscow costs blood, London only torpedoes."

The article, however, ends with a very curious admission which explains what the newspaper means by fighting a way through to the ocean. It runs as follows: "We have no fantastic dreams of conquering the world. German burgerdom is not yet ripe for mastering and governing a world Empire. We neither can nor will destroy the British Empire. But the minimum necessary for the German peace which we all desire is the complete beating down of France, peace westwards, and prestige on all the seas of all the world."

THE BULGARIANS' SAFE CONDUCT.

Mr. Ward Price writes from Salonika: To show Bulgarians that there was no danger in surrendering, the Serbians had photographs taken of long files of Bulgarian prisoners drawing rations, with a loaf of bread under their arm and a bowl for soup in their hand. Two thousand copies were printed, and the Bulgarians who had surrendered were invited to write messages on them to their comrades saying how they had been received. The 2,000 picture postcards were then dropped by aeroplanes into the Bulgarian lines. Since then surrendering have been much more frequent, and prisoners always try to bring with them a copy of the photograph, which they regard as a sort of safe-conductor. One man said that he had paid 15*l.* (1*l.* = 1*l.*) for his, and carried it always with him in case he should be captured.

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG—ANNUAL DINNER.

14.—University of Hongkong—First conferring of degrees.

15.—Hongkong A.D.C.'s Production of "Kismet" in aid of "Star and Garter" Fund.

17.—First Issue of Police Reserve Magazine.

Club Lusitano Jubilee Celebrations.

20.—Eighteenth Anniversary of Canton Hospital Celebrations.

21.—Lecture by Captain Pollard, M.C., "I.T.D. on 'Central Asia'."

22.—Italian Convent School prize distribution.

Speech Day at St. Stephen's College.

25.—Epidemic of Small-pox in Hongkong reported.

26.—Civil Service O.G. Christmas tree.

Hongkong's Winter "Bible."

28th.—St. Paul's College—Annual prize distribution.

29.—Announcement that \$1,525 2*s.* 6*d.* is available for distribution from the proceeds of "Heather Day."

THE SUBMARINE MENACE.

AN OFFER TO MERCHANTMEN.

Mr. R. P. Houston, M.P., the well-known shipowner, addressed the following letter to *The Times* last month:—

"Centuries ago the seas were infested with pirates as headish in their methods as the hideous modern Hun, but fear of the consequences of reprisals upon the pirates did not prevent virile English Governments from ruthlessly hunting their hiding-places, irrespective of what zone of foreign jurisdiction or influence their hiding-places might be situated. Our Foreign Ministers in those days were neither feeble-minded dilettantes seeking more hair-splitting casuists seeking solution of sublimated crime in legal subtleties and diplomatic niceties, and their drastic methods would in these more modern and anemic days be described in transatlantic phrase as 'hair-raising,' but in those days our foreign policy and our Navy were directed and controlled by such English statesmen as Cromwell, Chatham, and William Pitt. Our merchantmen in those more masculine days went armed, and many were the encounters between the Red Cross of St. George and the Jolly Roger, and not always was the latter victorious. Short shrift was given to the captured pirates at the yardarm, pampered confinement in palatial quarters would have been unthinkable. That the British merchant seaman is still inspired by the dauntless spirit of his forefathers of the spacious Elizabethan days—the cradle of our maritime supremacy—is shown by the recent running light between the British steamer (the *Censor* might suppress the name) and a German submarine in the Bay of Biscay, where after 15 quick-firing shots from the Britisher—14 of which went home—the submarine was sunk, but we paid the toll of British dead. This is only one of the many deeds of 'deering doe' achieved by our merchant seamen, but which our cautious Censor, inspired by fear or stupidity, is successful in suppressing. Possibly, poor man, he thinks the publication of such gladdening news might encourage emulation in the breast of ignored Merchant Jack, giving rise to complications and deliberations in the comfortable atmosphere of Downing Street."

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

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For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned. Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners option. Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.

or to RIME & Co., Canton.

General Agents

24

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL"

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS "CEINHUA," "TAMING" and "TEAN." Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck, aft, on "TAMING" and "TEAN." SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO, S.S. "ANHUI," "CHENAN," "LUCHOW," "YINGCHOW," "SHANTUNG" and "SINKIANG," with excellent accommodation, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—
TELEPHONE 26.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying at 9 to 10 Days).

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.**APCAR LINE.**

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.
Agents.

P. & O. S. N. CO.**ROYAL MAIL SERVICE**
UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
TO
MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO
STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers to COLOMBO	Leave Hong Kong Noon	Connecting Mail Str. from COLOMBO	Due at MARSEILLES 1917	Due at LONDON 1917

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO, Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking. On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge. Return Tickets are available to Messageries Maritimes Company.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS
(Non-Transshipment),
IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR
MARSEILLES AND LONDON.
Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.
CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

STEAMERS	Leave H'kong about	Leave STRAITS about	Due at MARSEILLES about	Due at LONDON about
The Intermediate	Service is	Temporarily	Suspended.	

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.
Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years; or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to
E. V. D. PARR,
Acting Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN and TENERIFE

VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, NAGOYA and YOKOHAMA

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE VIA MANILA, BANGKOK, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE

CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON

BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO

SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE

YAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA

SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE
VIA PANAMA CANAL.
(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK VIA MANILA, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA and COLON

Wireless Telegraphy.

For Further Information, apply to—

TELEPHONE Nos 222 and 223

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
E. MORI, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON G\$348 (£71.10.0) RETURN G\$609 (£122).

" " " SAN FRANCISCO G\$2.50 " " G\$437 50.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from Vancouver by Steamers of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO. SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS MISSIONARIES, etc. ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal MAIL Lines and Trans-Siberian Railway. Passengers may Travel by Railway between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

For JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES, SALINA, CRU Z, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO.

TRANS-ANDREAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to—

TELEPHONE 281.

T. DAIGO, Agent,
King's Building. 913

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FOURNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.

FOURNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Return Tickets to Europe available two years.
Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.
For further particulars apply to

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Queen's Building.

 O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
REGULAR SERVICES.

North American Line.
(TRANS PACIFIC).

South American Line.

Bombay Line.

Java Line.

Formosan Line.

These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the Soon Yip Wharf, near the Harbour Office.

While the Steamer is alongside the Wharf Telephone No. 78 will be fixed.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

H. YAMAUCHI, Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building. 56

TEL. Nos. 744 and 745.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

All Steamers fitted with wireless telegraphy. The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery carrying a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with electricity. All Radio-Telegrams have direct transmission. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried. For further particulars, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO
Agents.

THE AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

For freight or passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS. [1907]
TELEPHONE No. 30.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU TO SAN FRANCISCO.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,
Prince's Buildings, Lee House Street [1915]

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HEAT

WHEN YOU WANT IT.
WHERE YOU WANT IT.

The "Majestic" Electric Heater is light enough to be carried

from Room to Room,

and can be attached to any Electric light socket or plug, and uses less current than any Radiator of like power.

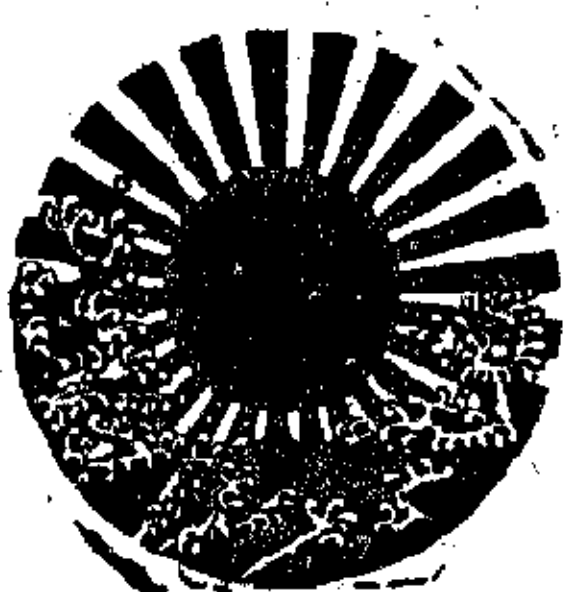
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WM. C. JACK & CO., LTD.,

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14 DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

Grand Prize of Honour
Panama-Pacific International Exposition
SAN FRANCISCO, 1915



ASAHI-BEER
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IT STANDS TO REASON

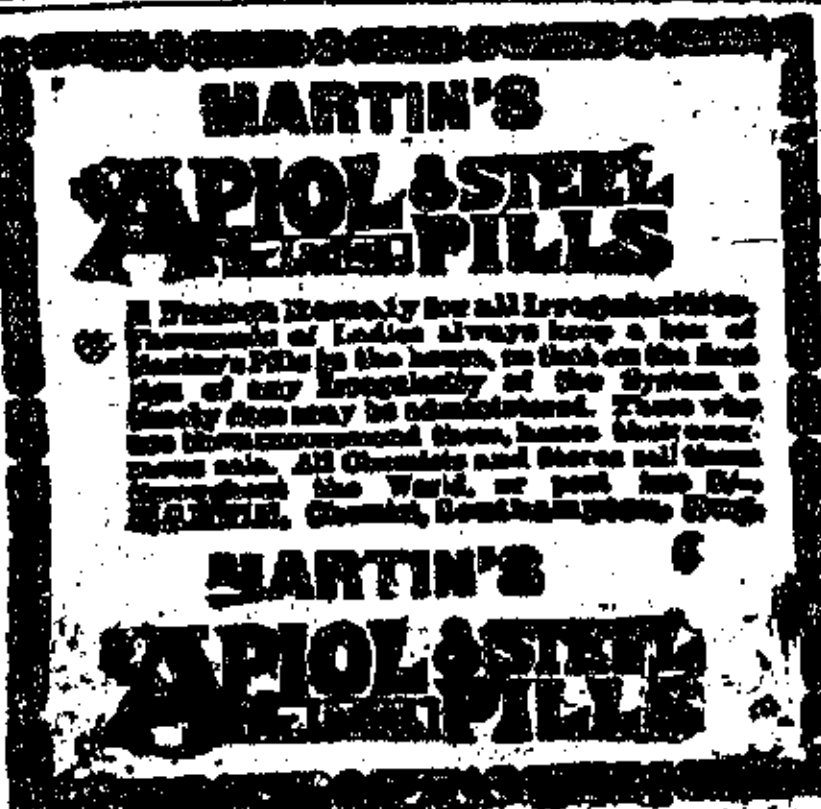
that the best proof of the excellence of any medical preparation is its continued popularity. Beecham's Pills have been before the public for upwards of half a century, and it is acknowledged that they are, now, in greater demand than ever. It is a safe and prudent thing should you feel "out-of-sorts" to rely upon the curative properties of this excellent preparation. You will speedily find that Beecham's Pills

Beecham's Pills

have justified public confidence. In thousands of homes, to-day, experience has proved the beneficial results obtained from the use of these pills in cases of biliousness, sluggish liver, impaired digestion and a disordered condition of the bowels. It is a safe and prudent thing should you feel "out-of-sorts" to rely upon the curative properties of this excellent preparation. You will speedily find that Beecham's Pills

WILL DO YOU GOOD.

Sold everywhere in boxes, price 9d (36 pills) 1/1d (56 pills) & 2/9 (168 pills).



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CHUNG NGOI SAN PAO
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Documents translated from or into Classical or Colloquial Chinese.

COMMERCIAL.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

December 30th

On LONDON.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	1/4
Bank Bills, on demand	2/4
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	2/4
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	2/4
Credita, at 4 months' sight	2/4
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight	2/4
On PARIS.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	33 1/2
Credita, at 4 months' sight	34
On NEW YORK.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	67 1/2
Credita, at 30 days' sight	—
On BOMBAY.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	176
Bank Bills, on demand	—
On CALCUTTA.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	176
Bank Bills, on demand	—
On SHANGHAI.—	
Bank Bills, at sight	111 1/2
Private, 30 days' sight	111 1/2
On YOKOHAMA.—	
On demand—Pence	11 1/2
On SINGAPORE.—	
On demand	102
On BATAVIA.—	
On demand	137 1/2
On HATYONG.—	
On demand	2 1/2 p.m.
On SAIGON.—	
On demand	2 1/2 p.m.
On HANKOW.—	
On demand	2 1/2 p.m.
Sovereigns, Bank's Buying Rate	\$3.95
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per ton	\$30.80
BANK SILVER, per oz.	—

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

	per cent	
Hongkong 20 cents, piece	\$0.06 Premium.	
Hongkong 10 " "	10.08	
Canton 20 " "	\$4.89 discount.	
Canton 10 " "	\$4.80	

SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, 9TH DECEMBER, 1916.

SPECIES	PAID UP	OFFICIAL QUOTATION 10.30 A.M.	CLOSING QUOTATION	LAST DIVIDEND
BANKS.				
Hongkong and Shanghai	\$125	\$720, sellers		22-20 int. set. 1916
INSURANCE.				
Canton	\$50	\$380		\$25 for 1914
China Fire	\$30	\$155		\$27 for 1914
Hongkong Fire	\$50	\$375		\$27 1/2 for 1915
North China	\$25	Tls. 150		\$26 for 1914
Union	\$100	\$230, sellers		\$18 for 1914
Yangtze	\$50	\$255		
SHIPPING.				
Douglas S.S. Co.	\$50	\$118		\$14 for year ending 31 Dec 1915 [30-6-15]
Canton Steamboats	\$15	\$30, buyers		3-1 int. for 1916
Indo-China P&O	\$25	\$46, sellers		10-1 int. for 1916
Do.	\$25	\$137, sellers		\$2.10 for year ending 30-4-16
Star Ferry Co.	\$10	\$88, sellers		\$12 for 1915
REVENUE.				
China Sugars	\$100	\$127 1/2, sales		First year.
Malayan Sugars	\$30	\$85, buy.		
DOCK, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.				
Kowloon Wharf Co.	\$50	\$88, sales		\$3.50 for 1915
H. and W. Dock Co.	\$50	\$123, sales		\$2 1/2 int. for 1916
Shanghai Docks	Tls. 100	Tls. 90, sel.		Tls. 7 1/2 for year ending 30-4-16
LANDS, HOUSES, AND BUILDINGS.				
Central Estates	\$100	\$101, sellers		\$7 for 1915
Hongkong Hotels	\$50	\$115, sellers		\$3 for 1 year
Hongkong Lands	\$100	\$85		\$2 1/2 int. for 1916
Humphreys Estates	\$16	\$35, buy.		\$5 cents for 1915
Kowloon Lands	\$50	\$35, sellers		\$2 1/2 for 1915
West Point	\$50	\$34, sales		\$2 int. account 1916
OILS.				
Langkat	\$10	Tls. 22		Tls. 1 for year ending 31-10-15
Shells	\$1	108/-		7/- for 1915
Ural Caspian	\$1	32/-		9/- for 1916/16
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Kashan	\$1	36/-		1/- int. set. year ending 30-6-16
Bauha	\$1	\$2.40		None since 1910
Tronoh	\$1	27/-		3/- int. account 1916
CORROD. METALS.				
Evo	Tls. 50	T. 155		Tls. 16 for year ending 30-10-15
Kung Yik	Tls. 10	Tls. 14 1/2, buy.		Tls. 1 1/2 for year ending 30-11-15
Shanghai	Tls. 50	T. 116		Tls. 6 for year ending 30-6-16
YANGTZEPOOL.				
China Borneo	\$12	\$84		72 cents for 1915
China Lights	\$5	\$43, buyers		None since 1908
China Providents	\$10	\$3.50, buyers		70 cents for 1915
Dairy Farms	\$5	\$25, sales		\$3 for year ending 31-7-16
Green Island Cement	\$10	\$11.90, sel.		60 cents for 1915
Hongkong Electric	\$10	\$58		\$2.25 for year ending 29-2-16
Hongkong Ice	\$25	\$160		\$2 int. account 1916
Hongkong Rope	\$10	\$34		\$1 int. account 1916
Hongkong Steels	\$10	\$94		None for year ending 31-5-16
Hongkong Trans	\$5	\$6.90, sellers		In 7% account 1916
Peak Trans Old	\$10	\$10		7% for year ending 31-10-16
Do. New	\$1	\$1		25 cents for year ending 31-5-16
Steam Laundry	\$5	\$34		\$1 for 1915
Union Waterworks	\$10	\$17		70 cents for 1915
Water & Co.	\$10	\$63, buyers		None since 1914
Wm. Powell, Limited	\$7	\$63, buy.		

RUBBERS (Singapore Currency)	PAID UP	YEAR	LATEST QUOTATION	DIVIDEND FOR LAST YEAR	INT. DIV TO DATE
Alor Gajah	\$1	Sept.	\$4.00	65 p.c.	10 p.c.
Ayer Panas	\$5	Jan.	\$11.70	35 p.c.	10 p.c.
Glomer	\$1	Oct.	\$2.30	15 p.c.	10 p.c.
Kedah	\$1	Apr.	\$4.00	42 p.c.	10 p.c.
Kempas	\$1	June	\$7.75	40 p.c.	—
Malaka Pinda	\$1	Aug.	\$2.05	30 p.c.	—
Malakoff	\$1	Dec.	\$4.75	35 p.c.	10 p.c.
New Serendah	\$2	Dec.	\$4.25	20 p.c.	10 p.c.
Sandycroft	\$2	Jan.	\$4.30	23 p.c.	12 1/2 p.c.
Tanjong	\$10	Dec.	\$22.00	25 p.c.	20 p.c.
Plantation Rubber in London			2/11		

VERNON & SMYTH. Share Brokers.

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ON A HOLIDAY
ORDER THE

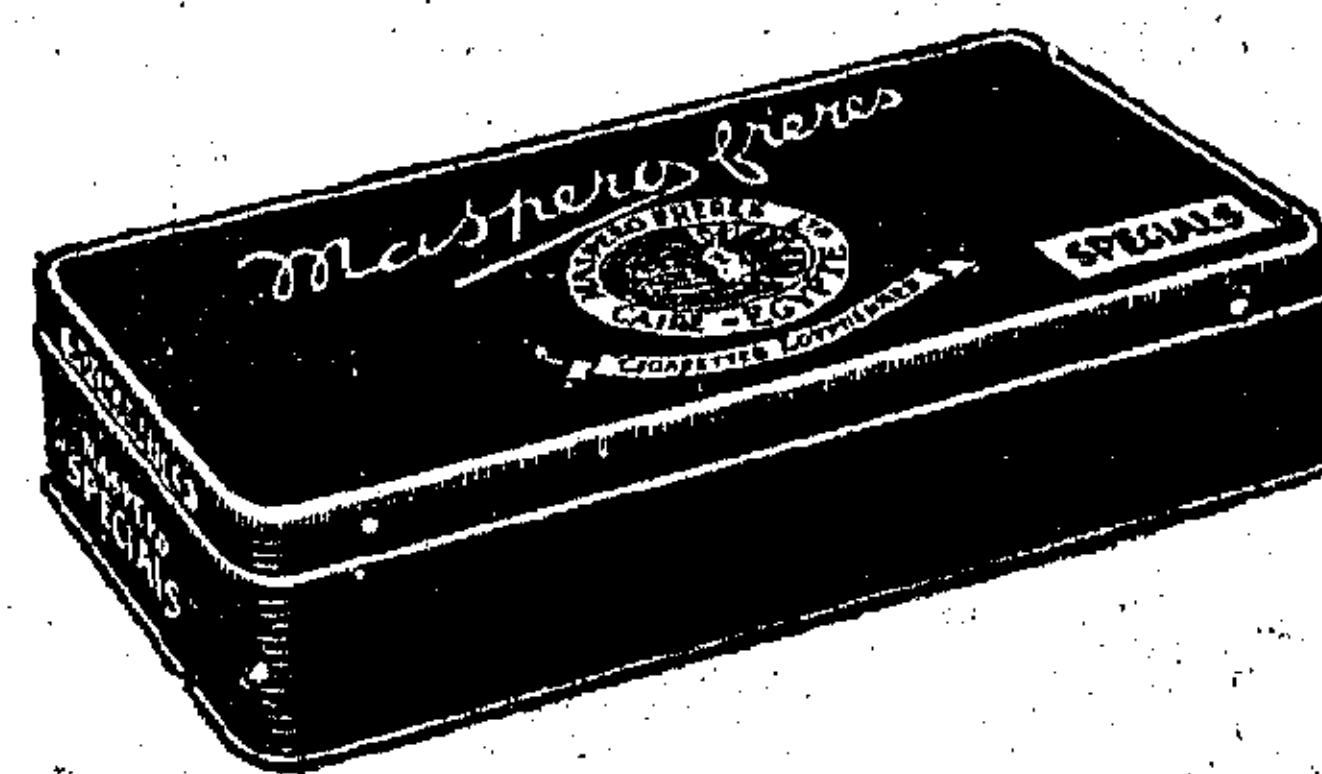
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TO BE SENT TO YOU, AND SO

KEEP IN TOUCH WITH THE FAR EAST.

ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK FULLY RECORDED.
Including the Movements of the Local Markets.
24 PAGES! 24 PAGES!! 24 PAGES

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\$1.50 for a tin of 50 Cigarettes.

Manufactured by—

MASPERO FRÈRES,

CAIRO, EGYPT.

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HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital ... \$15,000,000
Reserve Funds ...
Sterling ... \$1,500,000, at 2/- = \$15,000,000
Silver ... \$18,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

W. L. PATTERSON, Esq.—Chairman.
S. H. DODD, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.
Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton, Hon. Mr. J. E. Holyoak,
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq., J. A. Plummer, Esq.,
C. S. Gubbay, Esq., Hon. Mr. E. Shellin.

CHIEF MANAGER:

Hongkong—N. J. STARR, Esq.

MANAGER:

Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " 3 " "

" 12 " 4 " "

N. J. STARR, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 9th November, 1916. [9]

THE BANK OF CHINA.

GOVERNMENT BANK.

(SPECIALLY AUTHORIZED BY PRESIDENTIAL MANDATE OF 15TH APRIL, 1912.)

Authorized Capital ... \$50,000,000

Reserve Fund ... \$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE.—PEKING.

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES.

SHANGHAI: Nanking, Chinkiang, Yangchow, Wusih, Wuhu, Anshing, Tientsin, Tsingtao, Soochow, Hankow, Shanghai, Ichang, Nanchang, Tientsin, Peking, Tongshan, Luanchow, Tientsin, Haikow, Hangchow, Weichow, Shaochin, Chinkiang, Lancho, Huchow, Ningpo, Kaitung, Changteh, Sinyang, Lohu, Chowke, Tientsin, Chongtun, Tientsin, Linchi, Lintung, Tientsin, Yichang, Haining, Chaofo, Tientsin, Tientsin, Yancheng, Fookow, Hangchow, Kiating, Kowloon, Newchwang, Dairen, Harbin, Tientsin, Tientsin, Chinkow, Antung, Canton, Kuitung, Peking, Kueilin, Suifu, etc., etc.

CANTON BRANCH.

Interest allowed on current accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Every description of Banking business transacted, loans granted on approved securities. Special facilities for Home Exchange.

Hongkong 13th October, 1914. [1268]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital ... \$1,200,000

Reserve Fund ... \$1,800,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

T. C. DOWNING, Manager.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1915. [132]

THE HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital ... \$1,200,000

Reserve Fund ... \$1,800,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

T. C. DOWNING, Manager.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1915. [132]

BANKS

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED (TAIWAN GINKO).

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER, 1890.

Capital Subscribed ... Yen 20,000,000

Capital Paid-up ... " 15,000,000

Reserve Funds ... " 4,800,000

HEAD OFFICE:

TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:

JAPAN—KOBE, OSAKA, TOKYO.

FORMOSA—AKO, GIRAN, KAGI, KANING, KUEIUNG, MAKUNG, PINAN, SHI-CHIKU, TAIKOW, TAIWAN, TAROW, TAMSUI.

CHINA—AMOI, CANTON, FOOSHOW, HANKOW, KIVANG, SHANGHAI, SWATOW, OTHERS—HONGKONG, LONDON, SINGAPORE, SOERABAYA.

LONDON BANKERS:

Capital and Counties Bank, London, and South-Western Bank, Parr's Bank.

The Bank has Correspondents in the Commercial centres of Russia, Manchuria, Indo-China, India, Philippine Islands, Java, Australia, America, and elsewhere.

N. YANAGITA, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH, 3, Des Vœux Road.

Hongkong, 15th December, 1916. [1832]

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch St., London

Authorized Capital ... \$1,500,000

Subscribed " ... " 1,125,000

Paid-up " ... " 562,500

Reserve Fund ... " 550,000

BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND, THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

BRANCHES:

Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Koda Bharu, Rangoon, Colombo, Howrah, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai, Dohi, Kandy, Madras, Singapore, Port Louis (Mauritius).

HONGKONG BRANCH.